Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 30] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1819. [NUMBER. 1508

District Committee
OF THE
SOCIETY
FOR PROMOTING
CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE Committee beg to acquaint the public that the FAMILY BIBLE lately published by the SOCIETY in London, may be procured from England through the Committee on the following terms:

Large paper copy, elegantly bound in Russia, 3 Vols. Quarto, . . Rupees 105.
Ditto, plain bound, 3 Vols Qto. . . 87.
Small paper copy, elegantly bound in Rusia, 3 Vols. Quarto, ... 66.
Ditto plain bound, 3 Vols. Quarto, 48.

The FAMILY BIBLE is illustrated with notes selected from the commentaries and theological writings of the most eminent divines, and furnished with all necessary maps, tables and indexes: and is also adorned with numerous engravings from the works of the great masters.

Specimens of this edition may be seen on application at the Vestry-room of ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH; & such Gentlemen who may be desirous of procuring copies from London, are requested to deliver their names to me. A concordance to accompany this edition may be procured and bound up with it at about five Rupees additional large paper, and three Rupees small paper.

The Committee have also lately received a supply of Bibles, Prayer books, and other religious books and tracts; and in particular complete sets of all such school books as are used under the national system; any of which may be obtained at the very low prices affixed by the Committee.

GEORGE BARNES,
PRESIDENT.

Bombay, 20th April, 1819.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of Administration in the Goods of NAGINDASS DOOLABDASS late of Bombay Hindoo deceased, be granted to ADITBOY, widow of the deceased, (on behalf of herself, her Infant Son, PURBHOODASS NAGINDASS) & JAKISSONDASS DOOLABDASS, a Brother of the deceased. All Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 26th April, 1819.

F. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hono'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of Administration in the Goods of WITTOBA GOVINDJEE deceased, be granted to SUNDER JEWAJEE and his wife RAMABOYE. All Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated the 26th April, 1819.

F. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

A CARD.

MR. WILLIAM BOYCE, having separated his concerns & interest from Mr. KEMPT and BURJORJEE NANABHOY, his late Partners in the Firm of BOYCE, KEMPT, and CO. has the pleasure to acquaint the Public that he is about to open a House of Business in the Wine Merchant and European-Store Line, upon a plan which he flatters himself will be found peculiarly suited to the convenience of Regimental Messes, as well as to Families and Individual Gentlemen; and in which his Brother Mr. CHRISTOPHER BROWN BOYCE is to be his only Partner.

The Business, which is to be conducted under the Firm of BOYCE and CO. will date its commencement and be ready to receive orders from the first of May next, in the House in Meadow's Street, lately occupied by Mr. JOZE ARRATOON, but preparations which are in a state of progress about the Premises must unavoidable delay the opening of the Store, till the middle or latter end of that Month, of which Public Notice will be given, and for the satisfaction of those Gentlemen who may be inclined to favor the present Establishment with a trial, Circulars conveying an Outline of the Plan and Terms upon which it is designed to be carried on, shall in the mean time be issued.

Bombay 21st April 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
This present Wednessday,
AND TO-MORROW
AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

SEVERAL Articles of Furniture, consisting of Couches, Tables &c. a few Books, several of them Latin and Greek, a few elegant Hunting Saddles, some pieces of Dimities, some Articles of Queen's ware, Liquors and a complete Tent.

At Twelve o'Clock precisely, will be put up several Horses.

Apollo Street, 21st April, 1819.

J. Johnston.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S Hair Cutter, Dresser and Ornamental Hair manufacturer, from ROSS'S, London.

Most Respectfully begs leave to inform the LADIES & GENTLEMEN and the Public in General of the Settlement that he has Commenced in the above Lines, in Apollo Street behind Mr. John King's Shop, where he trusts by assiduity to Business, to merit their Patronage.

Bombay 28th April 1819.

Baxter & Co.

WILL on Friday next, the 30th Instant, have a further Sale by Public Auction of Liquors &c. &c. at their Warehouse in *Forbes's Street.*

Bombay, 28th April 1819.

ખાશટરની કમપની*

તારીખ ૩૦ મી ખાઇમડીનાંનીઇ શ્રકરવારને દીને કરીથી લીલાંક કરવામાંડશે તેમચે કજદારૂ તા૦ ક્રાંજ બીજો પરચુટણ માલછે* ખને તેશરવે ઇની વખારમોજદવે ચશે* તા ૦૨૭ મી ખાપરલ૧૮૧૯

Valuable Estate
ON
SALSETT.
TO BE SOLD
THE
Estate of Poway
IN THE ISLAND OF SALSETT,
BELONGING TO
Dr. Helenus Scott,
Comprehending the Lands & Villages
OF
POWAY, TRINIDAD, COMPREE & SANKEY.

THIS very extensive and well known Property comprehends some of the Richest Ground in the Island, the population on the Estate may amount to about eight hundred persons, the Lands are well adapted to the cultivation of Rice and Sugar Cane, &c. and are held of the East India Company in perpetuity on payment of a quit-rent of Rupees Three Thousand and Ninety four (3094.)

There is on the premises a good dwelling House, with commodious buildings adapted for a Distillery and the Manufacture of Sugar.

The Estate is computed to contain above 1000 Beegahs of cultivatable Land besides Hill, and abounds with excellent water.

Further particulars may be known on application to ROBERT STEUART, Esq. at Mazagon, who will receive proposals any time previous to the 10th May next.

Bombay, 31st March 1819.

વેચવાનુછે*

શ્રી શારાટીના ગામ મધે દા ક્રટર ફલીનુશ ઇશકાટ વાલુના મીચુ પોવલ્માલ્લુ ઇશટેટ ખેત ર તથા ગાંમડાં પોવલ્ માલ્લાં તથા નરોત્તીદાદ તથા કોપરી તથા શાંકીમાનાં વેચવાનાછે ઇ ગા મ માથી ધાગીઇક જગો મુલાઇ ડાય ચીના તથા શેરડી તથા બીજી જનશો વાવાનીછે તે ઇ યનીઇ ઇ વાશતે શારકાર ક્રમ પની પાશેથી ઉપીમા તારણ ફજા ર ચોરાણુ લાડાના આપીને ફેટ લીક મુદત શ્રધી ઇ જગો શારક્રા રમાંથી લીધેલીછે*

ઇ જગો ઉપર રહેવા શારૂ ધે ર ૧ તથા જકીઓ તથા બીજા જં તર ખાડ બનાવા શારૂ ખાંધેલીછે ઇ જગો ખેડાવ લગત ૧૦૦૦ બી ધાથી ઉપરછે તથા ઇ વગરે કુ ગર તથા ધણુ શારૂ પોનીછે*

ઇ જગો કરઇક્ર લોકોને જોઇ તી કોઇતો તે ખણીખાઇ મીશન ર રાબ્બર્ટ ઇશકુબરટ શાકેબ મજગાંમ વાલાને પાશે જઇને માંગેથી શરવે વગત વાર ખાલમ થશે તે લેણારાઇ પોતાનો કરાર નાંમુ પરપોજલ આવતી તારીખ ૧૦ મી મેઇ મકીનાની શ્રધી ઇર ઇક્ર વખતે જઇને પરપોજલખા પે તે પરમાણે તે ખણી તાંક્રશ્ર

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ખી લેશે *

તા૦ ૩૧ મી માર્ચ શને ૧૮૧૯

BOOKS
FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

Ephemerises, for 1819, 20 21 . .	Rs. 5
1 Vol. Quarto, Narative of a Residence in Algiers, - - - - -	Rs. 20
1 British Review No. 19. - - - -	" 2
1 Prospectus of a National Poem, -	" 1
1 Quarto, Essay on Consciousness. -	" 12

Bombay, 31st March, 1819.

A CARD.

THE Second Part of the Gazette Kalendar and Directory is ready for delivery, and the Army List is in a course of preparation.

Bombay, 7th April, 1819.

NOTICE.

A FOUNT of PERSIAN and ARABIC TYPES, having been received at the GAZETTE Office, the Public are respectfully informed that compositors have been entertained and that printing in these Languages will be readily performed, at the same charge as the English.

Bombay, 7th April, 1819.

اشتهار اینکه

[illegible] بمجرد اتمام آن بسرو چشم خواهد شد

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 28st. April, 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15TH APRIL 1819.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to allow Capt. Morison, Commanding at Bancote, to proceed to Malwan and to be absent from his Station from the 25th inst. to the 1st of June next.

Brevet Captain and Lieut. Mathew Soppitt, of the 1st Battalion 9th Regt. Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to England on sick certificate, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Ensign Charles Waddington, of the Engineers, is appointed executive Engineer at Malwan, in the room of Lieut. Pouget who is allowed to proceed to Europe on furlough, on the termination of the duty on which he is at present engaged.

Bombay Castle, 16th April 1819.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract of the Hon'ble the Court's letter dated the 21st October 1818.

Extract of the letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 21st of October 1818.

PARA. 2d.—We have permitted Major A. Hogg, to return to his duty on your establishment by the private Ship Elizabeth.

3d.—Anticipating the possibility of his failing to arrive at Bombay within the prescribed term of five years which will expire on the 11th April next; we have taken into our consideration the circumstances which have prevented his return to India at an earlier period.

4th.—From a perusal of the applications which this officer has from time to time made to us for an extention of his furlough; and of the Medical certificates which accompanied them, we are satisfied that if he shall not arrive at your Presidency within the said term of five years (provided he proceeds on the Elizabeth and no delay which he may have been able to avoid, shall have arisen in the course of the voyage) his absence will have been occasioned by sickness, within the meaning of the Act of the 33d Geo. 3d Chap. 52 Sec. 70.

We, therefore, direct that with the above-mentioned Proviso, you consider Major Hogg, upon his arrival at Bombay, as still in the Company's service.

Bombay Castle, 17th April 1819.

The following alterations and promotions are ordered to take place in consequence of the resignation of Major Alexander Brown of the Hon'ble Company's Regiment of European Infanty.

Hon'ble Company's Regiment of European Infantry.

ALTERATIONS.

Major William Sandwith, to be Major, Captain A. Forbes to be Captain of a Company, and Capt. Lieut. S. Hallifax, to be Captain, Lieut. vice Brown resigned —Date of rank 13th July 1818.

PROMOTIONS.

Capt. E. G. Staunus to be Major, Captain Lieutenant S. Hallifax to be Captain of a Company, and Brevet Captain and Lieut. J. Brough to be Captain Lieut. vice Eldridge deceased—Date of rank 8th October 1818.

Captain Lieut. Brough, to be Captain of a Company, the rank of Captain Lieutenant being abolished—Date of rank 1st Jan 1812.

Bombay Castle, 19th April 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Bancote Independant Company be dispanded from the end of the present Month, and to permit all men who may have served in the regular Army and in that Company for a period of twelve years and upwards, to be incorporated into the Battalion of Native Invalids, the remainder being discharged with or without gratuity according to circumstances in respect to the length and nature of their services.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to place Lieut Macleod of the Corps of Engineers at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Commissioner in the Deckan.

Bombay Castle, 21st April, 1819.

The refractory conduct of the Thacoor of Choora, a Chieftain in Kattywar and tributory to the Guicawar state, having rendered it necessary that he should be reduced to obedience, a small Detachment under the Command of Captain Gilkrist, of the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment, was on the requisition of the Political Agent charged with the Superintendance of the Guicawar's affairs in that Province, ordered on this service, the outworks of the place were carried by storm in the first instance by the Guicawar Troops, and the Thacoor refusing the honorable terms repeatedly offered to him, the Detachment moved to the storm of the Fort on the 18th ultimo, under a heavy fire from the enemy. The Fort was taken after considerable opposition in a manner which reflects great credit on Captain Gilkrist and the officers and men employed under his command

2d.—The Governor in Concil notices with much satisfaction to the assistance rendered on the occassion to Captain Gilkrist by Lieut. Corker of the 1st 6th, and Lieut. Foy of the Artillery, the latter of whom was wounded early in the action. The conduct of Assistant Surgeon Graham in his attendance on the wounded and in gallantly exposing himself to the fire of the enemy is spoken of by Captain Gilkrist in terms of high commendation,

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BENGAL.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head Quarters, Calcutta. 26th March 1819.

The Commander in Chief adverting to the scarcity of Officers with many Corps of the Native Army, & to the number of young Officers who have recently been appointed to Regiments, is pleased, with reference to the 33d Paragraph of the General Regulation of 1796, to direct that no Officer shall be deemed eligible to have Command of a Troop or Company until he has joined and done Regimental duty for at least 12 Months, excepting in cases where the Commanding Officer shall be satisfied of uncommon attention having been paid by any individual to qualify himself for that trust by application to his professional studies and to the acquirement of a competant knowledge of the language in which he must speak to his Men. On the other hand, Commanding Officers of Corps are expected to exercise their discretion in withholding the Command of Companies, even after the period specified, from such young Officers as may shew no disposition to learn their duty or to acquire a knowledge of the language. His Excellency is further pleased to authorize Commanding Officers of Corps to suspend the carrying into effect that part of General Orders issued under date the 1st January 1819, which precludes Subaltern Officers holding Regimental Staff Appointments from the Commands of Troops and Companies, so long as there may not be present with Corps respectively, one Officer for each Troop or Company eligible to the charge, exclusively of the Regimental Staff.

MARINE PROMOTIONS.

Commodore T. D. Beaty, to be Master Attendents, vice Keys gone to England, date of Appointment, 30th March 1819.

Senior Captain Wm. Manwaring, to be Commodore of the Bombay Marine, vice Beaty Promoted to Master Attendant.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 22d, Assistant Surgeon A. Pollock, Pioneers from Koncan.

Lieut. Dowdall, H. M. 89th, Regiment, Col. Clifford, Field Force.

Ditto, Lieut. J. W. M. Falconar, Fort Adjutant at Tannah, from Tannah.

23d, Lieut. Col. Greenhill, 2d, Bat. 17th, Regiment, M. N. I. from Bushire.

Ditto, Captain Lucas, 17th. Regiment, Madras Establishment from Bushire.

24th, Assistant Surgeon Stephenson, from England.

2d, Major McLeod, Madras Establishment from Bushire.

24th, Lieut. Hamilton, 11th, Regiment, from Poona.

25th, Ensign Jopp, Engineers, from Deckan.

Ditto Lieut. Sutherland, Nizams Reformed Horse ditto.

23d, Lieut. and Adjutant Spratt, 2-2d, from Malwan.

DEPARTURES.—April, 20th, Major M. Williams, to Guzerat.

22d, Assistant Surgeon D. MacGregor, to Serroor,

Ditto, Cornet, Taylor, 25d, Lieut, Dragoons ditto.

24th, Captain White, Artillery ditto.

26th, Lieut. P. Wm. Pouget, 2d-5th Regiment to Khandeish.

Ditto, Lieut. J. W. M. Falconar, Fort Adjutant Tannah, to Tannah.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

I have perused with considerable interest the letter which appeared in your paper of the 24th ultimo, under the signature of "Zertoosht" with the answer of "Mulla Feroz bin Kaus" in your subsequent number of the 7th Instant.

This address does not proceed from an intention to touch on the discussion of the subject contained in the first part of the letter of the former, but with a view to vindicate Zertoosht, in his assertion (which is disbelieved by the Mulla) that manuscript copies of the Desatir are to be found in Surat, as from being on the spot I may possibly have the best means of giving irrefragable proofs of this being the case.

The observations in the English preface, that the copy from which the Desatir was printed is the only manuscript of the work known to exist, and that it is shut up in that single copy, can now no longer hold good; I was surprized to see that the Mulla, discredited the notorious fact advanced by Zertoosht, for the Desatir is known to the Parsis of this place, and esteemed by them as pertaining to their ancient religion, several copies are in their hands, and I have myself seen more than one; I entirely concur with the Mulla in considering it to be very singular, that if only one copy existed among his Tribe, it should have escaped his notice, the more especially as we are given to understand, that much of his time has been devoted to subjects connected with the earliest periods of the history and religion of the Guburs or Parsis.

From the Mullas reply to Zertoosht, it appears that nothing will satisfy him unless the names of a person now living, who possesses a manuscript copy of the book is mentioned, this would truly be an invidious task, and an unnecessary exposure of individuals to a discovery which might prove unpleasant to any member of a society, formed on such principles as those of India; names could be given, but as I have adopted, a different course of proof, less equivocal, and more satisfactory I trust they will not be considered necessary.

I have procured a manuscript copy of the Desatir io the city of Surat, from a Parsi, *in whose family it has been for the last twenty-five years*, this shall be presented to the Literary Society of Bombay to be deposited in their valuable Library, who will be glad to possess a copy of this supposed scarce work; an opportunity will thus be afforded to all who may takes an interest in the discussion, to satisfy themselves of the correctness of Zertoosht's statement, & in order to give an opportunity to those at a distance, also to judge, I shall request the Secretary to the Society, to send an acknowledgement of the receipt to you, which I trust you will have the goodness to give a place to, in your publication.

I am &c. &c.
VINDEX.

Surat, 19th April 1819.

CORRESPONDENT.

We are requested to mention that the manuscript copy of the Desatir alluded to in the above letter, has been received by the Secretary to the Literary Society and deposited in their Library.

An old Brevet Captain is under consideration.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 28th APRIL, 1819.

The last week has been more than usually prolific of arrivals, and though they have not brought us much news, yet the details of what we were before in possession of, have reached us by the Orpheus, Captain Finley, who left the Downs, on the 9th and Madeira on the 17th of December. We have been kindly favored with a file of the Times. But we have in vain looked for commercial or shipping intelligence. The paper of the 3d is taken up with the minutiæ of her Majesty's funeral and the subsequent ones chiefly with continental news exhibiting in the strongest light, the general joy at the evacuation of France by the foreign troops.

The accounts from the Gulf of Persia state, that the greatest part of the Joasmee fleet are still absent, and are supposed to have gone in the direction of Socotra, for the purpose of cutting off the Muscat boats on their return from Zanguebar, and Patta.

The report concerning the European Lady and children being in the hands of the pirates, is generally disbelieved, and we know that no persons of this description are missing from this side of India; if there are such persons we cannot forbear offering them our congratulation, on the prospect they now have of a speedy restoration to their country and friends, for we have learnt that all the Joasmee prisoners have been sent on the Ternate, in exchange for these unfortunates.

On looking over the file of American papers we have met with some articles of interest, which will appear in our subsequent columns, we are pleased with their general tenor, and are always glad to see men guided by moderate principles, and hope, that nothing will occur to disturb the harmony that exsists between the two countries.

The Cotton crops in Bengal are like our own very backward, for we find on the 2d April, not a Bale had reached Calcutta.

Southerly winds have prevailed for these many days in the vicinity of the harbour, and also we have been informed at Surat. The Barometer has been nearly down to changeable, the whole of the time. The mornings cloudy and the fogs very dense.

The Scotch church was opened the first time for Divine Service, on Sunday last, when an excellent discourse suitable to the occasion, was delivered by the Reverend James Clow, one of the Chaplains on the H. Company's establishment, the text was from part of the last verse of the 10th Chapter of Nehemiah. "And we will not forsake the house of our God."

We have received papers from the Isle of France to the 13th of March, but they contain no articles of much interest.

We purpose taking a review of the Fatteh Alvadoo d's voyage, to Siam, in our next.

Umruttee—We have had the annual Jattra or Assembly of Casts &c. who bring their merchandize of all kinds and form an immense Bazar. It resembles a Fair in Europe. Several Hindoos have performed the ceremony of the Gull, a religious penance which they suppose will free them from all their former, and future sins.

It must be a very painful operation as the man who has made this vow is suspended by a Hook through his back & swings himself at the extremity of a cross yard on a pole, fixed in a Cart; at the other end of the cross yard, another man suspends himself by his hands to restore the eqnilibrium. Another of these deluded people drags several Carts, tied together, by a Hook fixed in his back. The whole proceeds more than a mile to the Pagoda of Umba bye, amidst the shouts of the populace.

The Annual meeting of the Ship owners of Great Britain, took place as usual in September, but as the result of their discussions, are not published until some time after, we have only just noticed that the meeting, was more than usually interesting on matters concerning the Trinity house, which had been long pending. In consequence the following motion was made by Mr. Urquhart, a respectable ship owner.

"That the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, having allowed a considerable sum of money belonging to the Ship Owners, or Seamen of this Realm, both, or either, to be fraudulently taken away from the Fund of the Corporation of the Trinity House, by a Clerk of that Establishment, and afterwards allowed the circumstance to remain unnoticed (instead of making it public), was contrary to their duty to their country, the Ship Owners, and the Seamen of these Kingdoms; by which they have prevented the due execution of the Law upon the delinquent, and have not, in any way, accounted to those who are interested, how this circumstauce has occurred. That it be recomended to the Committee of this Society, to draw up a Petition to the Honourable House of Commons, praying the Honourable House to take this circumstance into their consideration, as one particularly affecting the Interest of British Shipping and British Seamen; and also praying that a Committee may be appointed to investigate the Concerns of the Corporation, as also the original Intention and Rules of the Establishment; to the disuse or neglect of which may be attributed many of those great evils which now exist in Maritime Affairs.

"That after such Petition, shall have been drawn up for the purposes above described, a Public Meeting be requested of the Merchants, Ship Owners, and Master Mariners of this Port, to express their sense and consent; and that the Committee be then requested to invite all Merchants, Ship Owners, and Master Mariners, belonging to the Out-ports, to co-operate therein."

DISTANT VISIBILITY OF MOUNTAINS

Mr. Morier, in his Journey through Persia to Constantinople, says, that the mountain *Temawhend* is visible at the distance of 100 miles. Sir William James saw the *Chumulary* mountains from Baugalpore, a distance of 244 miles. Bruce saw Mount *Ararat* from Derbhend, a distance of 240 British miles.

Dr. E. D. Clarke informs us, that when he was standing, on the shore of the Hellespont, at Sigeum, in the evening, "I had proof of the possible extent of vision in the clear atmosphere of the country, which would hardly be credited without ocular demonstration. Looking towards the Archipelago, I plainly discerned Mount Athos, called by the peasants, who were with me, *Agionoros*, the *Holy Mountain*; its triple summit appearing so distinctly to the eye, that I was enabled to make a drawing of it. At the same time, it seemed that its relative position in all our maps, with respect to this promontory is too far north. The distance at which I viewed it could not be less than a hundred English miles; according to D'Anville, it is about thirty leagnes from shore to shore, and the summit of the mountain is at some distance from the coast.

The utility of similar observations to geography, is obvious; especially if those who have opportunity, would carefully mark the *bearings*, as well as estimate the distance and this would be complete if the bearings of objects seen from the tope of mountains, possessing extensive views were added.

The greatest distance at which places have been seen within the scope of our own observation, is as follows, Pic of Teneriffe, from a Ship deck, . . 115 miles
Golden Mount ditto, ... 93 ditto
Pulo Pera from the top of Pinang, ... 75 ditto
Pulo Pinang from a ships deck, 53 ditto
The Ghaut at the back of Telichery, ... 94 ditto
Ditto at Cape Comorin, ... 73 ditto
Adams Peek on Ceylon: . . . . . 95 ditto

These perhaps, are not the greatest distance, that these lands can be seen, but perhaps, it may be useful to state, that all these distances were ascertained by the Log, when runing for them in a direct line, and that their heights were also pretty nearly found at the same time.

On Tuesday last there was a public examination of the central native school at the boys, school-room; the examination was attended by the Archdeacon and several gentlemen, and also by Jemsetjee Bomanjee, Mulla Firuz, and other native inhabitants; all of whom expressed themselves much pleased with the proficien of the boys during the short period th school has been open; a few honorary medals were distributed among the boys who particularly distinguished themselves.

The native inhabitants of Bombay cannot too highly value the endeavours

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ade by the education society to impart them good and useful knowledge, and e doubt not they will readily avail themselves of the means which are so berally offered to them.

In our last number, we stated that sseerghur had surrendered at discretion; subsequent accounts confirm the nteligence. The breaching batteries opened on the walls of the upper fort on the morning of the 7th inst, and kept up an incessant and well directed fire until the forenoon of the 8th, when they ceased in consequence of a message from the Killedar to General Doveton, intimating his wish to surrender unconditionally, requesting that the firing might cease and that he might come out and pay his respects. The Killedar accompanied by Sir John Malcolm waited on General Doveton that afternoon, and in the evening returned to the upper fort. The next morning, the garrison began to evacuate the fort, and at noon grounded and delivered up their arms.

After this act of submission, the Sirdars were allowed to retain all their arms, and the rest of the garrison their swords and shields.

The Killedar and his principal officers with the standards of Dowlut Row Scindiah, are to be delivered over to the commanding officer of that Prince's troops, and will be sent to Gualior; the garrison are to be sent back to their several countries. It is with great pleasure we learn that on this occasion British generosity extended its protection to the families of the garrison, and even afforded pecuniary relief to several who were in a most pitiable state of distress, to prevent their experiencing the misery of actual want on the road to their homes.

No traces were discovered of Appah Saheb. The troops were immediately to return to their former stations. General Doveton with the Hyderabad subsidiary force would proceed by easy marches towards Jaulnah.

Bombay Courier.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE, and NAVAL REPORT.

The Bombay Merchant, Captain Gilson Rowe, from Bushire, the 5th instant, anchored in the harbour on Thursday last, this ship has brought 177 horses without a single casualty.

The Free traders, that are daily expected, viz. the Iris,—Loyalty—Elizabeth,—Lady Borringdon,—Westmoreland, and Margaret and Ann, with the additionof our regular Indiamen, willperhaps, place more ships in our harbour, than has ever been known at one time.

The American ship Beverly, from Boston 3d December, fell in with H. M. Ship Liverpool, from Colombo, bound to the Mauritius.

The Arab Ship Shaw Allum, sailed yesterday, for Muscat, she has been completely equiped, and supplied with a complete complement of Guns, and Ammunition from the Arsenal, and is for the present navigated, by an English Captain.

The Orpheus, spoke the Loyalty, for this port, on the 23d January, to the Westward of the Cape.

The Thetis, a Bengal Ship, much damagedonthe hurricane off the Mauritius, has been put up for sale at Port Lowis.

The Blenden Hall, from the house of Remington Crawford and Co. will be the first Ship for London.

The Navy.—By the regulations just issued, and now carrying into effect, there will be a further reduction of about 2,000 men.

By these regulations, only five sail of the line will in future be kept in any tolerable state of equipment: one in the East Indies, one in the Mediterranean, one at St. Helena, one at Leith, one at Cork. One naval Chaplain only will be appointed for the ships at each port.

The Hastings, of 74 guns, arrived at Deal, is the teak vessel so much talked of, the first of her class built at Bengal, and intended as a present to the British Government. She was found unfit for the service originally calculated, and on her voyage was compelled to put into the Isle of France, and to undergo a reduction of 300 tons in her measurement. The Hastings brings home a considerable part of the crew of the Cabalva, unfortunately wrecked on the island of Cargados.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 22d, Ship Bombay Merchant, Captain G. Rowe, from Bussorah, left 23d February.

Ditto, American Ship Beverly, Captain John Gardiner, from Boston, December 3d.

Ditto, Ship Friendship, Captain Wm. Black, from Mauritius, 3d March.

2d, American, Ship Portland, Captain E. Webster, from Portland, 1st Dec.

24th, Brig Hibernia, Captain T. J. Atkinson, from Madras, 14th, February.

Ditto, Ship Waterloo, (Free Trader) Capt. Samuel, Lovell, from London 20th Nov.

25th Futtah Alvadood, Captain Wm. Richardson, from Siam, Malacca and Penang 31st January.

29th, Ship Orphens, (Free Trader) Captain Thomas Finlay, from London 9th Dec.

Ditto, Ship Osacabessa, Captain D. Thomson, from Mauritius, 16th, March.

Passengers per Bombay Merchant.

Col. Greenhill, Major Mcleod. Capt. Lucas.

Passengers per Brig Hibernia.

Mrs. Atkinson, Miss. M. E. Atkinson, Mrs. Brooks, Mr. Johnson.

Passenger per Waterloo.

Mr. Stephenson.

Passenger per Osacabessa.

Wm. D. Hesseltors free Mariner.

DEPARTURS.—April 22d, His M. Ship Orlando, Lieut. A. Ellice, to Trincomalie.

Ditto Brig Curlew, Wm. Walpole, Esq. Capt. on a cruize.

Ditto, American Ship John Brown, Capt. P. Aborn, to Ameaica.

23d, His M. Ship Conway, Edward Barnard, Esq. Capt. to Trincomalie.

25th, Ship Zelee, Captain, M. Seree, to Muscat.

Ditto, The Honorable Company's Cruizer Ternate, Captain C. Sealy to the Persian Gulph.

26th' American Ship Atlas, Captoin James Girdon, to Penang.

Ditto, Ship Charlotte, Captain J. Stevenson, to Penang and China.

27th, Arab Ship Shaw Allum, Captain Horne, to Muscat.

Ditto, Ship Elizabeth, Captain ———, to Calcutta.

Ditto, Brig Juno, Captain ——— to Penang.

Passenger per Charlotte.

Curseljee Framjee.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Blenden Hall, Captain Martin, for London.
Ship Asia, Captain Lindsay, for Liverpool.
Ship John Taylor, Captain Atkinson, for ditto.
Ship Lowjee Family, Capt. Seaton, for China.
Ship Castlereagh, Captain Briggs, for ditto.
Ship Sullimany, Captain Suxpitch, for ditto.
Ship Asia, Captain Fulcher, for do.
Ship Malabar, Captain Longlands, or Bussorah.

American.—Ship Horatio, Captain Bunker, for New York.
Ship Java, Captain Davies, for Boston.

Portuguese.—Ship Carmo Captain Ludivico, for Macoa.
Ship Anjelica, Captain Pinto, for do.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. SHIPS.

Minden,

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Sylph, Psyche,

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Ann,	Lowjee,
Asia Felix,	Sullimany,
Bannerman,	Milford,
Castlereagh,	Glenelg,
Helen,	Fatteh Alvadood,
Grab Larkasor,	Malabar,
Cornwallis,	Asia,
Ketch Biramgore.	

BENGAL.

Bombay Merchant, Hibernia, brig.

ARABS.

Seton, Grab,
Ahmedy, Grab, Salamutty Savoy,
Faz Rubanee, Grab,

AMERICANS.

Java, Horatio,
Beverly,

CEYLON.

Minerva, Ariel, brig;

FREE TRADERS.

Asia,	Partridge,
Jemima,	John Taylor,
Blenden Hall,	Cerberus,
Barkworth,	Hyperion,
Lord Cochrane,	Waterloo,
Ocacabessa,	Orpheus,

PORTUGUESE.

Angelica, Carmo,

FRENCH SHIPS.

L'aimable Peggy,

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

At Kedgeree.

March 27. Ship Flora, Captain G. young from Bombay 18th Jan. Madras 13th March, and Eskapelly 19th ditto.

31. Ship Aberdeen, Captain Thomas Hodges, from Liverpool 25th October, and Madeira 22d Nov.

Ship Saw Byramgore, Captain T. R. Court, from Rangoon 10th March.

April 1. Ship Salacia, Captain T. Tankersley, from Gibralter 21st Oct.

Ship Mercury, Captain J. J. R. Bowman, from Sincapoor, and Penang 7th March.

Brig Cyclops Captain J. Poulson, from Madras 25th March, and Vizagapatam 28th ditto.

2. French Brig Le Jeane Antoinette, from Bourbon 15th Feb.

4. Brig Advenure, Captain J. R. Gillon from Cochin 11th Feb. Point de Galle 23d ditto, Pondicherry 16th March, Madras 26th ditto, and Coringa 30th ditto.

Off Calcutta.

March 28. American Brig Bramin.

30. The Flora, Captain Young, and American Ship America.

April 1. The Aberdeen

3. The Salacia.

Brig Cyclops.

4. The French Brig Le Jeane Antoinette.

PASSENGERS.

PER PARAGON.

Mrs. Major Mathews, Misses Wynne, Griffith, Kerne, Campbell and H. Campbell, Mr. Campbell, Paymaster 24th Regt. Lieut. W. Barrett, Mr. James Hume, Assistant Surgeon, Messrs. John Griffin and H. Ridge Cades, and Messrs. H. Humphreys and R. Carter, Volunteers for Pilot Service.

PER FLORA.

From Bombay.

Mrs. Jones, widow of the late Captain W. T. Jones of the Bridgewater, Mrs. Arratoon, Rev. C. C. Arratoon, D. D. and Monsieur Biscow.

From Madras.

Mrs. Young, Mrs. Murphy, Captain Young, 53d Foot, and Lieut. Murphy, 8th L. D.

PER ADVENTURE,

From Cochin.

Mrs. McCarthy, Ensigns Underwood, and McCarthy of the 47th Regt.

From Madras.

Captain Harvey, Barrack Master,

DEPARTURES.

From Calcutta.

March 28. American Ship Clarissa, Captain H. King, for Boston.

30 Portuguese Ship Beliarrio, Capt. F. J. Manuel, for Penang, Malacca and Macao.

31 Brig Dragon, Captain W. Cock, for New South Wales.

April 2. Schooner Maria, Captain J. H. Carter, for Madras and the West Coast of Sumatra.

PASSED TO SEA.

During the Week.

The Cornwallis, Martha, Liverpool, French Ship Caraibe, Eliza, Brig Endeavour, Portuguese Ship Andromeda, French Ship Anna, Brilliant, and Portuguese Brig Aurora.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS.

ON THE 3D INSTANT.

Diamond Harbour.

Remains.—The Cambridge.

Coming to town.—The Lady Castlereagh, Shaw Byrangore, and Ramdoololl Day, American.

Kedgeree.

Remains.—The Commerce, outward bound.

New Auchorage.

Remains,—H. M. Ship Carron.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 8th, Schooner, Swallow, H. Richard, from Ennore, 8th April.

Do. Brig Parletty, H. Brohier, from Point de Galle, 30th March.

Do. Brig Wasp, W. Chick, from Masulipatam, 28th March.

Do. Ship Cochin, H. S. Green, from Port Louis, 2d March.

10th, Ship Mermaid, W. Hummon, from Calcutta, 12th March.

12th, H. M. Ship Phæton, W. H. Dillon, Esq. Captain, from Calcutta, 12th March.

13th, Cutter Eliza, J. Barber, from Ennore, 11th April.

DAPARTURES.—April 7th, Ship Hashmy, Charles Smith, for Calcutta.

Do. Brig Lynx, R. Sedden, for New South Wales.

9th, Brig Lion, W. Smith, for Ennore.

Do. Ship Cochin, H. S. Green, for Calcutta.

11th, Ship Ajax, W. Clarke, for London.

13th, Ship Mary Ann, J. T. Anderson, for Coringa.

MAURITIUS.

ARRIVALS, MARCH 7.—The American Ship Frances Henrietta, Allen, from Batavia, 26 Jan.

9th ditto, Ship Balmer, West, from London, 5th November.

Ditto, Ship Conde de rio Pardo, Beyts, from Bengal 26 January.

10th ditto, Ship Perseverence, Greig, from Bengal 28 January.

DEPARTURES, MARCH 7.—Ship Elizabeth Harrison, for Bombay.

Ship Anjelica, Crawford, for Bourbon.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At Tannah on Wednesday 21st April, the Lady of Dr. Gibson, of a son.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 25th ultimo, Lieut. Lawrence MacMahon Darrock, of the 22d N. I. to Miss Evelina Jane Madge.

On the same day, Mr. Edward Wright, to Miss Ann Brown.

BIRTHS.—On Sunday morning, the Lady of Samuel Swinton, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

On Wednesday last, the 31st ultimo, at Dum Dum, the Lady of Lieut. J. B. Bingly, of Artillery, of a Son and Heir.

DEATHS.—On the 3d instant, Mary Julia, the Infant Daughter of Thomas Barlow, Esq. aged 16 months.

At Tettygur; on the 24th ultimo. James Robertson, Esq. youngest Son of Wm. Robertson, Esq. of Anchimoth, Morayshire.

At Muttra, on the 3d ultimo, the Infant Son of Captain Henry Hawfrey, of the 4th Cavalry.

Lieutenant Frederick Perret, of the 3d Regiment of Native Cavalry.

Lieutenant John Birch, of the 1st Batt. 14th Regt of Native Infantry.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Cannanore, on the 4th Instant the Lady of Lieutenant Hill H. M. 69th Regiment, of a Son.

On Wednesday morning, at Kilpauk, the Lady of Captain Ornsby, of a Son.

At Bangalore, on the 10th Instant, at the house of Major Taylor, the Lady of Captain Middleton, of H. M. 22d Light. Dragoons, of a Son.

At Cannanore, on the 4th Instant, the Lady of James Wyse, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATH. At Mrs. Murray's Seminary, on the 8th instant, Miss Mary Ireland, aged 19 years—after a lingering illness of three month.

EUROPE.

MARRIEGES.—On Thursday last, at Ealing, by the Rev. Colson Carr, IsaacCompertz, Esq. of Cleveland-row, St. James's to Florence, daughter of the late Charles Francois Watter, Esq. of Abbeville, in France.

At Tamworth, William Perry, Esq., of Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, to Eliza, second daughter of the late William Paull Esq. of Bolehall.

On the 24th ult, at Macclesfield, by the Rev. W. C. Cruttenden, M. A. Lieut. [illegible] Clifton, His Majesty's 23d regiment [illegible] Catherine, daughter of the late [illegible] Esq. of Macclesfield.

On the 30th ult, at Rothfarnham [illegible] by the very Rev. the Rever. Dean Cle[illegible] macnoise, the Hon. Peter Basle de [illegible] to Eliza, second daughter of William Roper, Esq. of Rothfarnham castle, and grand[illegible] ter to the late Hon. and Rev. Richard Henry Roper.

DEATHS.—On the 30th ult, universally and most deservedly regretted by all who had the happiness of knowing him, the Rev. John Watson, Chaplain to the Earl of Liverpool, Rector of Faulkbourn, Essex, and Chaplain of Morden-college, Kent.

At Clifton, on the 30th ult, the infant daughter of D. Hall, Esq.

On the 1st instant, at Langley, Buckinghamshire, in her 60th year. Mrs. Frances Hanbury, youngest daughter of the late Capel Hanbury, of Pontypoole, Monmouth-shire,

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1819.

BUY.		SELL
1 10	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation. *(discount.)*	2 2

We are happy to observe that a BANK FOR SAVINGS on the principle on which those are conducted in England, is proposed to be established in Calcutta; as small as one Rupee will be received, thus holding out the greatest encouragement to the industry of the humblest classes of Society, and affording to them a means of disposing of the profits of their labours with the greatest security and advantage. The rules of the institution may be had at the office of Messrs. ALEXANDER & Co. who have liberally offered their assistance in receiving deposits.—*Hurk.*

Extract of letter from Penang, dated March 1819.

Our friends the Dutch are in sad alarm about our new settlement at Singapura the ancient Hindoo City of the Lions. It was high time that we should have a Settlement East of Malacca, as the Dutch are forcing all the native proes, and vessels to take port clearances, from their ports to Malacca, and when they arrive there, they are informed they have *no leave* to proceed farther.—We have to thank Sir Stamford Raffles for

(To be continued after the Poetry.)

Poetry.

PREUX CHEVALIER VEUT MOURIR POUR SON ROI.

Preux chevalier, la gloire vous apelle,
L'honneur vous dit de marcher sous sa loi;
Vous le jurez, vous lui serez fidele,
Preux chevalier veut mourir pour son roi. (*bis.*)

Au loin déjà la trompette sonore
Dans tous les cœurs a causé grand emoi;
Chant du départ vous le redit encore:
Preux chevalier veut mourir pours son roi. (*bis.*)

Adieu, plaisirs, amour; adieu, douce amie;
Adieu ces lieux, où je recus ta foi;
Cache tes pleurs, idole de ma vie!
Preux chevalier veut mourir pour son roi (*bis.*)

Le chevallier, sous la blanche banniere,
Bruland d' ardeur, au loin répand l' effroi,
En effrontant les hazards de la guerre,
Preux chevalier veut mourir pour son roi. (*bis.*)

L'air retentit du cri de la victoire;
Et du vainqueur tout a subi la loi.
Il fut heureux, par l'amour et la gloire,
Le chevalier, qui servit bien son roi. (*bis.*)

(Continued from the third Page.)

fixing on that grand and commanding position: with it and Acheen, we shall have complete command of these straits. Thousands of Chinese and Malays are flocking to the ancient capital of the Malay States, from Rhio and Malacca to reside under the mild Government of Major Farquhar.

The place where our flag is hoisted is in latitude 1 16 N. in the middle of the City and its Fort: part of its walls are still to be seen, a river runs round it and a beautiful little Hill is in the middle of the plain on which it is situated. There is abundance of fresh water to supply Shipping, the Anchorage is good being in 4 to 7 fathoms soft mud and completely sheltered from the S. W., N. W. and N. E. winds.

ACHEEN.

It is, as the Calcutta Editors observe, generally known; that a revolution took place some time ago, which expelled from this throne and capital, the then reigning Monarch, Jowher Allum Shah, and raised to the vacant musnud Syf-ul Alum, the son of Tuankoo Syed Hussein, who for many years has been a resident at Penang; but it is not so generally known, under what circumstances this revolution was effected, or upon what foundation the Tuankoo's claims to the high destiny of regal elevation are built. Tuankoo Syed Hussein is accurately designated, as being now a wealthy and opulent merchant of Penang, but he claims from the famous Jemal-ul Alum, who sat upon the throne of Acheen in the last century, and is celebrated as one of their best and most respected Princes. The successful rebellion and treachery of the great officers who held under Jemul-ul-Alum, the offices of Shawbundar and Maha Rajah Leja; drove the unfortunate Prince from his throne, and transferred the sovereign authority to the usurper. Syed Hussein's father, waged an unsuccessful war against the usurper and was killed in battle; the Syed's family therefore quitted the kingdom, and sought a refuge in some neighbouring country. Soon after the establishment of this colony, Syed Hussein settled at Penang under every encouragement that could be offered him by the then local authorities, bringing with him a numerous train of followers and dependents. Here he continued to reside and to carry on extensive commercial pursuits, enjoying the respect of the community and the good opinion of the Government.

Jowhar Allum Shah, the deposed King is the descendant of the Maha Rajah, who usurped the throne from Jumul-ul Alum. Jowhar Alum succeeded to the throne when a minor, but does not appear ever to have established an official authority; his peculiar habits, attachments and pursuits, appear to have created a general feeling of dissatisfaction, and gave equal offence to the aristocracy of the country as well as to the people; accordingly, whilst on one hand the sovereign authority has been gradually sinking lower and lower into a state of feebleness, degradation, and decay, the country in general has been a prey to misrule and its attendant consequences anarchy and confusion.

The vexations and injuries experienced by British traders in their intercourse with the ports of Acheen, had become so multiplied and frequent, that at length they attracted the attention of the Government. and in 1814, Captain Canning was deputed by the Supreme Government, as Commissioner invested with full power, to discuss and adjust all existing difference with the State of Acheen, and to form arrangements for the future and permanent protection of our commerce.

The insulting and injurious treatment which the infatuated King was induced to offer to the accredited Envoy of the British Government is well known; but to such a height had the dissatisfaction at this Prince's misconduct arisen, on the part of his chiefs, that at the very time he was thus insulting and provoking the British Government, the leading men in his kingdom were preparing to depose him, and expel him from his throne, to which extremity they did at length proceed in a solemn Council of State.

The deposition of Jowhar Allum Shah was formerly announced to the British Government by the great "Chiefs of Acheen," and was followed by an invitation from them to Tuankoo Syed Hussein, to repair to the capital and resume the throne of his ancestors.

The aged Syed wisely preferring the security, ease, and comfort, he enjoyed under the British Government of Prince of Wales's Island, to the cares and anxieties of sovereignty, declined for himself the tempting offer; but deeming it not just to his family, to deprive them of the inheritance to which their birth entitled them, notified to the Government. that he would go over with his son to visit the tombs of his ancestors, and if the chiefs of the kingdom chose to accept his son for their King, he would leave him.

The Syed accordingly repaired to Acheen, about the middle of the year 1815, when the assembled chiefs of the kingdom solemnly invested Syf-ul Alum Shah, the Syed's second son, with the Sovereignty, and swore allegiance to him. Tuankoo Packie, the powerful chief of Pedir, attending in person and bringing a powerful aid to support and establish the new King.

The deposed King sought a refuge in a remote corner of the kingdom, where he continued in indigence and obscurity until the disaffection of Tuankoo Packie, the Pedir chieftain, and his abandonment of the new King, on account of some pecuniary claim, restored him to some degree of consequence by serving as a tool to further Tuankoo Packee's personal views of ambiton.

The new King, Syf-ul Alum, quitted the capital and retired to Tellusamaway on the eastern coast, where he has since remained, but the Government at Acheen (such as it is) has been carried on in his name and the duties at the other capital and at the ports, excepting those dependant on Tuankoo Packie, levied under his authority.

It has throughout been the uniform and cautious policy of the Government, to avoid any participation in the internal disputes of the country, or to give any countenance to one party in preference to the other; but it has always been an object of just and anxious desire to see some settled Government and fixed authority established, with which we might form arrangements of a permanent nature for the security of our commerce, and for the mutual advantage of the subjects of both States.

To effect this very desirable purpose, Captain Coombs was dispatched by the Goverument of Prince of Wales's Island, in January last, on a mission to Acheen, instructed in the first instance to ascertain whose authority was recognized by the chiefs and people, in what hands the sovereign power was lodged, and having ascertained this point, empowered to negotiate a commerciel treaty with the actual authority.

Captain Coombs repaired to Acheen, where he was met by the great Chiefs of the Kingdom, and the purpose of his mission being explained to them in a full assembly of what may be termed the national Council, the Chiefs distinctly and unanimously gave him the most formal and solemn declaration of their unchanged adherence and allegiance to their new Sovereign, Syf-ul Alum Shah, declaring that they had renounced for ever the authority of Jowhar Allum and would never more admit him to reign.

A few days only previous to Captain Coombs' arrival, a brig under British Colours belonging to the port of Nagore had been captured and plundered off the Pedir Coast by Tuankoo-Packie, and the crew made prisoners. This outrage, on being made known to Captain Coombs, was represented by him to the assembled Chiefs, who expressed their deep sense of the disgrace such acts brought on their Country, and their resolution to call the Pedir Chief to account. It must be understood that the Sagis or great Chiefs of the three principal divisions of the Kingdom of Acheen proper, form the Council of the State, and of late years have in fact more than participated in the sovereign power.

After a stay of a fortnight at Acheen having been referred by the Chiefs to Syf-ul Alum as the acknowledged King, who alone had the power of making any treaty with foreign States, Captain Coombs had intercourse with Syf-ul Alam, and then repaired to Calcutta to submit his report and the result of his enquires to the Governor General.

It is quite an error to suppose that a counter-revolution had again been brought about, and that the Ex-King had been successful in any attempt to recover his throne or overthrow what *he* and his friends designate as the *Usurper*. Such an impression had been industriously disseminated in Bengal and Prince of Wales's Island, and has found partizans of no inconsiderable weight to support it; but it has been grounded on a misconception of the transaction that took place at Pedir, which has been also greatly misrepresented.

It was asserted on the authority of some persons who had touched at Pedir, that a deputation had been received from Acheen, sent by the great Chief of the kingdom, to tender their submission to Jowhar Allum, to solicit pardon and to invite him to return to the capital and resume his authority, and at the head of this mission was the Shabundar of Acheen the principal executive officer of the State.

The main facts were true, such a deputation was sent and was confided to the Shabundar, who was sent to accomplish by stratagem, a purpose the Chiefs feared they they could not otherwise effect. Under pretext of a respectful embassy to entreat forgiveness, and invite the Ex-King to return to his throne, the Shabundar was employed to get possession of his person as a prisoner to the Sagis. Finding himself unable to effect his object, the Shabundar determined on geting rid of the new King's most powerful adversary, Tuankoo Packie, and accordingly seizing his opportunity he stabbed the Pedir Chieftain to the heart. He soon afterwards fell himself by the hands of the Tuankoo's adherents. Thus terminated the fictitious embassy, said to have been sent to invite the deposed king back to his throne. So thoroughly the reverse of any such design existing, or of the leading Chiefs of Acheen proper, having again changed sides, no later than December, a deputation headed by one of the principal Chiefs, a brother of one of the Sagis, arrived at Tellusamaway, to entreat *Syf-ul Allum to return* without delay to the capital.

It will be clearly evident from the foregoing sketch that the state of the kingdom is as nearly as possible the same as it was when Captain Coombs left it, in February last year. and as it has been since the end of 1815. The deposed King remains at Pedir, acknowledged by the Chiefs immediately dependant on Tuankoo-Packie; whilst Syf-ul Alum continues to reside at Tellusmaway, acknowledged and the government administered in his name, at the capital; but in *effect*, the whole authority exercised by the *Sagies* or great Acheen Chiefs. On one hand, the party of Syf-nl Alum appears to have *gained* strength rather than lost it, by the removal of his powerful adversary the Pedir Chief, whilst on the other the hopes of the Old King have been recently revived, by his professed expectation of support from a powerful friend which he has interested in his cause.

It is not however likely that either of the two rivals will ever be able to establish any thing like efficient authority without the intervention of foreigh aid and council."

Penang.

FEBRUARY 13.

On Wednesday last the ship *Hope*, Capt. BUTLER, from China the 23rd ult. anchored in the harbour: she brings accounts that the H. C. Ship *Regent*, and an American ship the *Ann* and *Hope*, had arrived in China on the 18th January, from England; the latter vessel having had a most extraordinary fine passage of only 90 days from Liverpool; and that the H. C. Ship *Moffat*. Capt. LEE, was daily expected.

The H. C. Ship *Castle Huntly*, Captain DRUMMOND, and the Ship *Good Success* from Bengal, had arrived, and the *Bengal Merchent*, was hourly expected.

The *Shaw Khusroo* of Bengal, was sold to the Americans, and is now called "The True American." We understand she has been dispatched to Europe laden with Sugar and Tea.

English Extracts.

LONDON DEC. 5th

EAST INDIA-HOUSE, DEC. 4, 1818.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies do hereby give notice, that they have received a letter, a copy of which is as follows, viz:—

To the Hon. the Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

Gent'emen,—We have the honour to request that the General Court, appointed for the 16th instant, may be made further special for the purpose of submitting the following motion to its consideration, viz:—

"Resolved,—That this Court having duly considered a letter from John Hudleston, Esq. one of the Directors of this Company, dated the 31st of May last, with the documents accompanying the same, are of opinion that Mr. Hudleston is fully entitled to a continuation of that confidence which the proprietors have so long placed in him."

We have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very humble servents.

RANDLE JACKSON.
JOSEPH HUME.

The General Court for the 16th instant is therefore further made Special accordingly.

JOS. DART, Sec.

A *Dutch* mail arrived yesterday afternoon. The accounts of the state of commerce are unsatisfaction and show a want of that mutual confidence which is essential in mercantile transactions. This distrust appears to have originated in the prevailing rage for speculating in the French Funds, which had become so extensive, and was carried on with so much secrecy, that many of the principal merchants of Amsterdam, whose suspicions had been awakened to some recent disclosures, have, as we are informed, suspended all business, until they are able to discover what persons are really worthy of credit. The accommodations in lending money for discounts, afforded to Amsterdam by the Government, have produced the effect of lowering the rate of 6 per cent; but this benefit is counteracted by the uncertain state of credit; and so few bills were deemed really good, that the scarcity of money was felt nearly as much as ever.

Letters from Lisle state, that the house of Lenze and Co., of that town, well known for their extensive speculations in coffee, have suspended their payments.

We some time ago announced the retirement of Lord Mulgrave from the Board of Ordnance; at that time also we were aware that the Duke of Wellington was thought of as his successor. No one so proper for the office we should say, if the continuance of the office is proper; of which our love of retrenchment probably then induced us to have a doubt. It is now, said however, that the Duke is expected in London, for the purpose of entering upon the situation; and Lord Mulgrave is, it is said, still to remain a Cabinet Minister, though without any efficient or opperative situation in the Country.

The Prince Regent's Court.—Yesterday, at half past 3 o'clock, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent held a Court at Carlton-house, at which his Excellency Baron Fagel, the Ambassador from the Court of the Netherlands was introduced with the usual ceremony, and delivered a letter of condolence, on the demise of the late Queen, from the King of the Netherlands.

Lord Grenville came to Court, attended by two of the Esquire Beadles, and in his full robes, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, delivered an Address of Condolence from the University, upon the demise of Her Majesty the Queen. The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, in the absence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, the Chancellor, from England, also delivered an Address of Condolence from the University, upon the demise of Her Majesty the Queen.

(To be continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS* BY BHAWOO, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Wednesday, 28th April 1819.

(Continued from the Last Page.)

Cambridge, Dec 3.—Wednesday last, being the day appointed for the funeral of her late Majesty, there was *non-term* in the University; and the congregation, which had been previously fixed for that day, was postponed till the following. The great bell at St. Mary's was to toll on Tuesday evening, and again early in the morning of Wednesday, and continued tolling throughout the whole of the day. At the congregation yesterday, the Senate voted a dutiful Address of Condolence to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the death of her late Majesty the Queen. The sermon on the death of the Queen, to be preached at Great St. Mary's on Sunday morning [illegible] by the Bishop of Landaff.

Men of the highest rank were obliged, at Windsor, during the ceremony, to forego the common attentions which their station and habits require. The Duke of Newcastle, one of the supporters of the Royal body in the procession was actually obliged to put on his mourning habiliments for the ceremony, in one of the *pantries* of the Castle Tavern. There was neither bed nor dressing-room to be had for money or entreaty.—*Evening Paper.*

Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King at Arms, attains his 88th year on the 10th of next month. It has been his melancholy duty to attend the funeral ceremonials of six members of our Royal Family, viz. (according to their generations)—George II., Frederick Prince of Wales, Queen Charlotte, Princess Amelia, Princess Charlotte of Wales, and her Royal Infant.

Yesterday, soon after 2 o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Lord Chancellor's house, in Piccadilly, which was attended by, besides his Lordship, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Westmoreland, Earl Bathurst, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Viscount Sidmouth, Viscount Melville, Mr. Canning, &c. The Cabinet Ministers continued a deliberation a considerable time.

"Lord Eilmborough," we are sorry to state, seems to grow worse.

Lord Hill, it is said, will have the command of the forces in Ireland. Other reports mention General Paget.

Yesterday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when Captain A. Hamilton was sworn into the command of the ship *Bombay*, consigned to St. Helena, Bombay and China.

The Navy 5 per Cents, shut on Tursday, and the 3 per Cent. Consols yesterday, preparatory to the payment of the half-yearly dividends.

A rumour has been circulated, that an American vessel has been in Davis's Straits and Baffin's-bay, since our discovery ships; that she entered Sir James Lancaster's Sound; found upwards of 100 fathoms depth; the water warmer, and was proceeding with a strong hope of finding a passage through the Sound to Behring's Straits.—*Courier.*

MR. HORSLEY'S CHILD.

Besides the letters mentioned in our paper yesterday, a Lady obligingly called on Mrs. Horsley with another letter received from her brother at Bremen, dated the 24th ult., containing much interesting information on the subject of the *recovered Child*. Of this letter the following is a copy:—

"Bremen, Nov. 24, three o' clock p. m.

"Mr. Horsley, of London, whose son was stolen from him about three weeks past, sent last Sunday, from Leer, an express on to this place to my friend, Mr. Coleman, the British Consul at Bremen, stating that he was then in pursuit of Charles Rennett, the person who carried the child off; and presumed, by the time, or before the express reached Mr. Coleman, that the said Rennett would be in Bremen, requesting him to use every exertion to apprehend the villain. Mr. Coleman received the letter at 5 o' clock yesterday morning, and as soon as it was day-light set about the business. He discovered that a person answering the description given of him by Mr. Horsley, in his letter, had come from Leer, I think, last Thursday, and went to the London Hotel with the child. After staying there about an hour, he went down the river, to a place called Vegesack, left the child there, and returned to Bremen, to engage a passage in the American ship *Pallas*, bound to Baltimore, for which he was to pay 210 Spanish dollars, for self and child. He quitted this on Friday, at about 3 o' clock, went down to Vegesack, and on Saturday proceeded still farther down the river to Braake, there to await the captain of the ship, to proceed to sea with the first wind; which would have been the case this afternoon, or to-morrow morning.

"Mr. Coleman having learnt the foregoing, would not trust a messenger with an order to apprehend the unfeeling thief; but set off himself, at 11 o' clock yesterday, for Braake. He had asked me to dine with him as yesterday, some days ago, and I accordingly I went yesterday. He was under the [illegible] Braake, for the foregoing reasons. I however dined there, and stayed till late in the evening; when, at half past 10 o' clock, we were informed by the servant that two strangers wished to speak with the Consul: we immediately concluded that it was Mr. Horsly, who in his letter observed he hould follow the express as soon as possible. In fact, it was so. We immediately informed him how far Mr. Coleman had proceeded, and that there was every likelihood of the child being recovered. I went over with him him to his hotel, advised him to remain there, and wrote a letter to Mr. Coleman, enclosing the Bow-street, warrant, and by an express sent it off to Braka.

"This morning at day-light, an express came up from Mr. Coleman, stating he had recovered the child, and secured Rennett; requiring at the same time, if Mr. Horsley was in Bremen, that he should come down to him to Braka, to prove before the Magistrate there that he is the father of the child. Mr. Coleman's brother-in-law (Mr. Berners, from Frankfort) and myself immediately went over to the London Hotel, and informed Mr. Horsley how to proceed—had a carriage procured for him—went off at ten o'clock—and presume that by this time he has the child in his arms. He will probably not return here till to-morrow afternoon, as some judicial proceedings must be fulfilled for the securing of Rennett, and obtaining the child. Before Mr. Horsley left town this morning, I advised him of the mail from Cuxhaven leaving this at five o'clock for England; he immediately wrote a few lines, and gave them to Mr. Berners, who has sent them to the post-office

"You will, my sister, on receipt of this, call on Mrs Horsley, and assure her of the safety of Mr. Horsley and child. It will be doing an act of humanity, which we should ourselves wish done to us in a similar situation."

An evening paper says, that when the father was introduced with other gentlemen, into the room in in which his child was, the little fellow no sooner set eyes on him, than, bursting into a kind of hysterical laugh, and running into his arms, he at last got his tongue to articulate—calling out, "O Pa! my own dear Pa!"

The unfeeling thief, Rennett, when he found his hellish purpose frustrated and himself arrested, implored mercy in the most abject and humiliating terms. He is in safe custody, and the necessary measures for transmitting the base wretch to England are in progress"

It is stated that Rennett and the child were actually on board the vessel, ready to sail for America; and that but for the prompt and most praiseworthy vigilance of Mr. Coleman the British Consul, the villain would in all probability have got off with his prize.

The will of Matthew Gregory Lewis, Esq. author of "The Castle Spectre," "The Monk," and other literary works, has been proved. In his will he gives to Mrs. Johnston, late of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, the sum of 100*l.* to purchase some trinket or other ornament to be worn on her neck in remembrance of him: to the Right Hon. Lord Holland his book of caricatures: personal property within the province of Canterbury sworn under 60,000*l.*

Grapes for making wine are now so plentiful that they are brought by cart loads to Covent Garden market, where they are sold by the hundred weight at about 7½d, per pound.

Old Bailey.—At the close of the Sessions in October, the Recorder passed sentence on a great number of the persons convicted at the Old Bailey.

On Mr. Lawrence Hynes Halloran, *alias* W. Gregory, *alias* Holland (commonly called L. H. Halloran) being put to the bar to receive sentence, for forging the frank of Sir William Garrow, knt. to a letter, he said, "I wish permission to address the Court."

The Recorder replied, "Certainly."

The prisoner then proceeded as follows:—

"My Lord—I beg leave most [illegible] present prosecution is the first which has been instituted under the statute for the offence to which I have been induced to plead guilty from the peculiarity of my situation. I pretend not to develope the motives which originated this prosecution, but I hope I may be permitted to advert to my sufferings since it commenced—sufferings, my Lord, which more than compensate, in their amount and quality to my offence, and which have fallen upon me with heavier force than even death itself. For this frank, which deprived the Post Office of the sum of *tenpence* I have been torn from my home and family, and incarcerated for the space of three months in a prison, among the refuse of mankind. Though the warrant under which I was arrested, merely authorised the seizure of my person, yet my papers, my chambers, my trunks, were opened & ransacked, and several papers were taken from me—it is true that many of them were since returned, but it is equally true, that many of them are still withheld, which have no relevancy whatever to this prosecution—may I hope that the Court will be pleased to order their immediate restitution. I was arrested in the most violent and uncalled for manner: for the officer urged as the excuse for his mode of proceeding, that the promoters of the prosecution had represented me as a most violent and desperate character, who usually carried about his person, loaded pistols. My Lord, I had not handled such weapons for at least a twelve month. The motives of the promoters of the prosecution could not in this respect have been equivocal; their conduct shewed what they meant. It is, however, due to the officer to state, that when he had an opportunity of forming a proper opinion of my conduct, he conducted himself with the most considerate attention to my situation. My Lord, my situation is now cruel, and truly unfortunate. Injured in health, credit, and character, for the offence of defrauding the General Post Office of 10*l.* I stand here a criminal, and this after having spent an active, and I hope I may say an useful life, of 50years, in the general service of my country. During this long period, I have much devoted myself, both in personal exertions and in my purse to acts of private and public benevolence. The last 20 years of my life have been actively and virtuously employed, both abroad and at home, in the service of my country and in the education of youth. I hold in my hand ample testimonials of my moral and literary conduct during this long period; their authenticity no man can presume to doupt; they are here for the most scrutinising reference and inspection. I trust they will have some influence upon the decision of the Court in measuring out the punishment which you, my Lord, will have to award upon me, for the prosecution of which I am the victim. In the long course of my education of youth, it has fallen to my lot, my Lord, to have instructed some of the most distinguished characters in this country. I have had under my care many persons who have since grown up in the service of their country, in the army, navy and commerce. I had, my Lord, for nine years under my especial care, the present Solicitor-General. He was an esteemed and highly intelligent pupil, and gave promise of being what he now is, in public life, a most distinguished character, and in private life the ornament of every social virtue. I hope, my Lord, the Court will excuse this ref[illegible] and c[illegible] Let me also call th[illegible] Court to the [illegible] writing, was written in 1817, and might have remained on the table where it lay, *a Græcas Kalendas*, were it not for the person having called for it in the manner known by my prosecutor. As I said, when I pleaded guilty, the death of an individual has deprived me of all effective means of substantiating my innocence. My long confinement and suffering left me without the means of procuring legal assistance. I had, therefore, no other resource than to plead guilty to the charge, and throw myself on the mercy of the Court. I succumb to my fate; and I intreat, my Lord, your serious consideration to the improbability, that any man, who was not in an absolute state of fatuity, would, for the sake of tenpence, and that tenpence not to go into his own, but his prosecutor's pocket, have exposed himself to the severe penalty of the law which awaits deliberate transgressions. I bow respectfully to the sentence which the Court will pronounce upon me; but, my Lord, my case is hard, and I trust to your consideration. I most earnestly intreat that my pu[illegible]ment may not exceed the nature and character of the offence laid to my charge.

"Adast
Regula, peccatis quæ pœnas irroget æquas,
Ne scutica dignum horribile scetere flagello."

The Recorder—"Your address might have been very properly applied to the Court at the time of your trial. In the present stage of the proceeding, it only remains for me to pass the sentence which the law awards to offences like yours. The Legislature has fixed the measure of punishment, and I have only to pronouce its sentence upon you accordingly. That sentence it only remains for me to pass, which is—that you, Lawrence Hynes Halloran, be transported to such place beyond seas as his Majesty, by the advice of his Privy Council, shall appoint and direct, for the term of seven years."

The Prisoner—"My Lord, may I earnestly implore you to recommend my case to the clemency of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in order to prevent the dreadful separation of a parent from a numerous and unprotected family—a separation which, if one decided upon, I feel too sensibly I shall never have power to survive."

The Recorder—Any appeal for the clemency of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, must made through the medium of his Royal Highness's Ministers."

The Prisoner bowed respectfully to the Court, and was removed from the bar.

DELICATE INVISTIGATION.—We understand that an inquiry is now in progress at the Custom-house, before the Chief Commissioners of Excise, of a nature both delicate and serious. A fraud to a considerable extent has been practised on the public, which has fortunately not escaped on detection. The vigilance and activity of Mr. Hawthorne have been exerted to bring to light this mysterious business. We do not wish to say more at present, but the affair is of that kind that will necessarily produce further results.—*Dublin paper.*

The Sultan KATTEGARRY, well known in the religious world as the Tartar Prince who a few years ago became a convert to the Christian faith, has for some time resided in Edinburgh, and is now on a visit at Dunsinnane-house. He attended and received

the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the middle church of Perth on Sabbath last. He is about 28 years of age, and has an extremely interesting appearance. His countenance is mild and expressive, his manners modest and amusing, and his conversation rational and manly. He speaks the English language with remarkable fluency.—*Edinburgh paper.*

Monday last arrived in this city, Meerza Jaffar and Meerza Saulih, two of the distinguished personages who were sent to this country three years since, by Abbas Meerza, the reigning Prince of Persia. On Tuesday they viewed our Cathedral and the County Gaol; the sublime and beautiful architecture of the holy pile appeared to impress them with reverence for its pious use their visit to the gaol was highly gratifying to their attendants: these distinguished foreigners minutely inspected every thing which attracted to their notice; and on leaving the building, [illegible] be conducted on the principles [illegible] They ex[illegible] such [illegible] esday they visited the cloth-manufactory, of Messrs. Davis, Beard, and Davis; on Th rsday our Shire-hall, and the pin-manufactory of Messrs. Durnford and Co. The making of pins seemed to afford them high gratification, which was principally caused by the employment of so many poor people of all ages. They left us on Friday, fully impressed with the importance of the many valuable institutions we possess, and highly gratified with the polite attentions they had received.—*Gloscester Herald, Nov.* 21

One Ross, a man who has just been acquitted of a charge of robbery, before the High Court of Edinburgh, before his trial attempted to cut his throat: he separated his windpipe, and ever since that time his life has been preserved by means of a silver pipe, through which he breathes. An elastic tube is also used for feeding him, his food being conveyed by this instrument through the opening which he made in his throat. He has been most carefully attended by Drs. Gall and Sibbald, who were in waiting during the trial, and had him twice removed for the purpose of giving him food. He is still in town under their charge, and they are at present instructing [illegible] feed himself.—*Edinburgh paper.*

On Wednesday morning last, Mr. Charlton, grazier, of Higham-hill, Walthamstow, discovered the had lost one of his sheep from a field at Chapel-end. Suspecting a man named William Anderson had stolen the same, he was apprehended, when he confessed having taken the sheep, in company with another man named George Diller, who was also secured, and both their houses searched: in them were found the parts of the stolen sheep, as well as other pro erty since owned. The delinquents were taken for examination before J. M. Raikes, Esq. and by him fully committed to Chelmsford gaol for trial.

ROYAL COURT OF PARIS.—CHAMBER OF APPEAL OF THE COURT OF CORRECTIONAL POLICE.

PROCESS BETWEEN THE SIEUR BARBIER-DUFAY, AND THE COUNTESS OF ST. MORYS AND GAUDECHART.

One of the Counsellors of the Court reported the proceedings of the Correctional Police, and the judgment which declared the Countess of St. Morys, and Madame Gaudechart, her daughter, guilty of calumny against Colonel Barbier Dufay, but which, in consideration of the mitigating circumstances, condemned them to only 50 francs of fine and the expenses.

The parties were present at the opening of the Court. The ladies St. Morys, who still wear mourning, were seated beside the barristers. M. Dufay, who stood at the other extremity of the Court, was also in mourning for his brother, whom he has recently lost.

After some deliberation, the Court ordered that the appellants should be heard.

M. Couture then presented conclusions as reasons for annulling the sentence. They were chiefly founded on the worthlessness which he attributed to him who had obtained the judgment, and the insufficiency of the grounds on which it had been supported.

Madame de St. Morys next rose: she read with a firm voice, (says the *Gazette de France*,) affected sometimes with the accent of grief, a pleading which was heard with the most lively interest. She commenced her address in the following terms—"In presenting ourselves before you, we do not dissemble that our situation is painful; we are aware also of the advantatage which our enemies may draw from it against us; but we have to fulfil a sacred duty, and we come before the Court to offer a last homage to the memory of a father and a husband. Our hatred against Colonel Barbier Dufay is just and legitimate; but to be avenged of him we have not employed the hand of an assassin. More honourable means exist of obtaining the reparation which is so justly due to us."

After this exordium, Madame St. Morys entered at length into the merits of the charge of calumny against her and her daughter, and endeavoured to show that the epithets of "monster," assassin, and "man of blood," which they had applied to Colonel Dufay, could not constitute a calumny, inasmuch as they were but a qualification of true facts which were imputed to him.

"Besides," added she, these qualifications and some others we are ready to justify. Is he not a man of blood who is stained with [illegible] of his kind: who prepares the frightful [illegible] of the [illegible] May that man not be called *a man of blood under the convention*, who at that epoch enjoyed the reputation of patriotic bravery and courage—who established his civism in 1793 (and we know what *civism* was at that period); who boasted of it as an honour that he had put a Chief of the Vendeans to death?

"We have called Colonel Dufay a spy and an informer. I affirm upon my honour, that. have frequently seen the Colonel at the Ministers of Police, with papers under his arms I have remarked him often following me, and watching my steps; and several persons have assured me, that when my husband was arrested in the year 1812, it was on the denunciation of Colonel Dufay. In order to justify the imputation against our adversary, of having been a perjured rebel to Louis XVIII., it is sufficient to read the *Moniteur* of the 11th of April, 1815, where he is signalized as one of those who favoured at Rochelle, the public expression of devotion to the country and to the *Emperor*."

Madame St. Morys read here, with much emotion, a touching apostrophe to the memory of her husband; her voice almost failed her when she came to speak of his last adieus. On recovering herself, she proceeded in her ordinary accent to recount the services and loyal conduct of her son, Count St. Morys.

"Such a man," she exclaimed, "could never consent to prolong his life by an act of cowardice. What does it import to live some years more, compared with living with honour, and dying as we have lived."

Madame St. Morys here proceeded to retrace in detail all that preceded the fatal duel, in order to establish two important circumstances.

1. That Count St. Morys had never eluded giving satisfaction to his adversary: but, on the contrary had sought to obtain it, conceiving himself to be insulted by the injurious letter which Col. Dufay had printed and distributed.

2. That the latter, in spite of the opposition of several superior officers, had persisted in fixing a mode of combat unknown among French military men.

"Thus in spite of our grief," said she, "we have taken care to keep within the bounds of a just moderation; and we have calumniated Col. Dufay no otherwise than by stating facts as they have occured or painting them in the colours which belong to them.

"It is now our duty, however," she concluded' "that we would terminate the task which we have imposed on ourselves. We supplicate the Court to dispense with our presence, during the sequel of the discussions. It would be impossible for us to listen anew to those painful details which the defender of Colonel Dufay may be pleased to give of the last moments of the Count St. Morys. We trust with confidence to the wisdom of the Court; but if it believes us guilty of having fulfilled a sacred duty, we shall prefer all the rigour of the law to any sort of compromise between us and our adversary.

This address, the reading of which occupied more than an hour and a half, was delivered with an animated and often pathetic tone of voice.

Madame St. Morys and her daughter, immediately on its being concluded, withdrew; and the Court, on the motion of M. Mauguin, appointed the 26th instant for hearing his answer, on the part of Colonel Dufay.

THE ST. HELENA PLOT.

Mr. Holmes, of Lyon's-inn, who transmitted the books and letters to St. Helena, to which so much suspicion, mystery, and importance, have been attached, has addressed the following letter to a morning paper:—

Sir,—The arrivals of ships from St. Helena has given to the public some particulars respecting the St. Helena plot, but these particulars are so blended with obscurity, that people really imagine that the plot discovered was, in fact, of that importance ascribed to it by the Ministerial journals, and my name is unceremoniously bandied about as the person most deeply implicated in this tremendous affair. It was not my intention to let my name appear before the public; but as this business is now so much talked of, I feel it a duty I owe to them, and a justice I owe to my own character, thus publicly to avow that I am the person who sent the French books to St. Helena, and that I am the person who sent the letters to Mr. O'Meara, which were opened by Sir H. Lowe, and which have caused all this mighty bustle.

Notwithstanding all the solemnity and importance with which this famous plot was ushered into the world, and dreadful as the consequences were to be to those implicated in it it, I immediately on hearing that I was the grand offender, sent a paragraph to [illegible] which you remember; and in that paragraph it was distinctly stated, that the gentleman who sent the books and letters was as willing to give every information on the subject of his having done so, as he was prepared to repel any attack made on the purity of his motives in so doing, from whatever quarter that attack might come; and I requested you would give my address, if called for. Finding, however, that this paragraph did not answer the purpose of giving me an opportunity of offering an explanation, I wrote to Lord Bathurst on the 14th November, and now enclose you a copy of my letter, which I beg you will do me the honour to insert, and which I think will clearly prove, that so far from shunning inquiry, it was sought for.

Had Lord Bathurst honoured me with a personal conference on the subject, I could have proved to his Lordship, that what by Sir H. Lowe was considered a plot, has throughout been only an act of benevolence.

What the real importance is which they attach to my communication with Mr. O'Meara, I know not, unless they think they have discovered one of Buonaparte's bankers (and in this they are mistaken), or that Mr. O'Meara could have effected Buonaparte's escape with 1,800*l.*; for which sum he had credit to draw, to be applied for the comfort of the French, but for which, in fact, he did not draw.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Dec. 1. 1818. WM. HOLMES.

No. 3, Lyon's-inn, Strand, Nov. 14. 1818.

MY LORD,—Having been informed that Mr. Buckle, owner of the ship *Lusitania*, (which ship was mentioned in the *Morning Chronicle* of Thursday last), had called yesterday at the Office of that paper, for an explanation of the circumstances under which it was deemed necessary to mention the name of Captain Brash, I think it necessary to explain to your Lordship why I addressed Mr. O'Meara under an assumed name, and why I sent his letters under cover to Dr. Stokoe and Mr. Fowler, without their sanction.

Independent of my being Mr. O'Meara's agent, I have for many years been his private and intimate friend, and as such, consequently, was not unacquainted with the hostile proceedings adopted towards him, and the illegal difficulties interposed to a direct correspondence with him; and, in the possession of this information, much surprise cannot exist at my having addressed him through private channels.

Dr. Stokoe and Mr. Fowler I heard were his friends, and as such I thought they would not object to receive his letters; but I assure your Lordship with much truth, that I have never heard from, or seen, either Dr. Stokoe or Mr. Fowler; and that I was totally unauthorized in the liberty I took of using their names, for the purpose of securing the safe delivery of my private letters to Dr. O'Meara.

With regard to my own individual conduct, in sending to Dr. O'Meara the books and letters, I am prepared to justify the proceeding, and to prove to your Lordship, whenever it is thought necessary, that I was guilty of no criminal offence, either by act or intention, in so doing, whatever may have been the opinion or expressions used by Sir Hudson Lowe.

It is to Dr. Stokoe and Mr. Fowler alone that I owe any apology

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM HOLMES.
The Right Hon. Lord Bathurst, &c.

LAW REPORT.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, FRIDAY, Nov. 27.

LEGGE V. SIR CHARLES ASGILL AND OTHERS.

This cause arose out of the will of Harriet Maria Asgill, the defendant's sister. By the marriage contract of the late Sir Charles Asgill, 10,000*l* was settled on the mother of the defendant for life, to pass at her death to her children. There were three children by the marriage, the present Sir Charles and two daughters. One of these, the testatrix, died before her mother, and left a will drawn up by herself, in which she bequeathed her property to various uses. A codicil was annexed to the will, in which she directed that if any money remained after the several bequests were executed, it should be applied to some charity. By virtue of her mother's marriage-settlement, the representatives of the testatrix became entitled to property worth several thousand pounds, (we understood it to be a share of Richmond-ho use), which was not specifically disposed of in her will; and it was contended for the plaintiff, that this undisposed property should be given to some charity, agreeably to the instructions contained in the codicil.

Mr. Martin opened the cause for the plaintiff.

The Vice-Chancellor wished to know if there was any appointment of the property in question.

The Solicitor-General said, there was not, and that the children all took equal right.

Mr. Bell, for the defendants, said, the parties were desirous that the matter should be decided immediately; and added, that the brother and sister were on the most amiable terms. The testatrix, in a codicil to her will, had expressed her belief, that after the several leacies were paid, there would be a sufficient surplus to defray the expence of her funeral; and had added, that if any money remained, it should be given to some charity. He contended that this could not apply to the property in question: and that the testatrix meant money in the popular and literal sense.

Mr. Hart said, he appeared for the same interest. The question was, whether this was a specific gift of money; whether the Court was to give to the language its literal sense, or a more extended signification. The testatrix had no posessory interest in the only property on which a doubt could be raised; and no one would say that the expectant interest in it was "money."

Mr. Bloomfield followed on the same side.

The Vice-Chancellor said, that it the testatrix had expressly left her residual property to any particular use, and afterwards died worth a million, the whole must have been given to that use. The only question here was, whether by money the testatrix meant cash only. He was of opinion that this was restricting the meaning more than the tenour of the codicil implied; and, therefore, the Solicitor-General was entitled to call for an account of the property for behoof of the charity.

The Solicitor-General said, there was no particular charity specified.

TEMPEST V. ORD.

Mr. Bell stated, that the two petitions which had on a former occasion been presented, had stood over till now on account of some objection which he understood Mr. Hart had to offer to the report of the Master.

Vice-Chancellor.—What is the prayer of the first petition?

Mr. Bell.—It is to confirm the report of the Master respecting the claims of Mr. Mowbray, on the colliery of Lady Vane Tempest.

Mr. Hart said, that the duty of calling the attention of the Court to this report should have devolved on the nearest relation of the infant. Since that duty had not been performed, he was insructed by Lady Antrim to oppose the petition for confirming the report. There had been several objections before the Master, and he wished to know how these objections had been got over. Sir Henry Vane Tempest employed Mr. Mowbray as manager of the colliery, and originally he was contented with a salary of 300*l.* per annum. Some time before the death of Sir Henry it was raised to 500*l.*, and continued so for several years. When Sir Henry died, it was necessary to put the property under the protection of the Court. It was then referred to the Master to appoint a fit person as manager, and he appointed Mr. Mowbray, with an increased salary of [illegible] double thy pay for the same [illegible] it must be presumed that the duty of managing the colliery under the Court was

greater than under Sir Henry Vane Tempest, otherwise 500l. would have been deemed enough. He could see no other reason for doubling the salary, unless it was feared that the infant, during her minority, should grow too rich.

Mr. Bell did not know in what form this objection came forward. If there was any objection to the report, it should have been made by the nearest relation of the infant. He apprehended that the only regular form in which the present objection could be brought forward was by a cross petition.

Vice-Chancellor.—Perhaps the Master was of opinion that he was doing the estate benefit by giving a salary of 1,000*l.* I am bound to believe that the nearest relation has acquiesced. This is the presumption, and therefore it is necessary you should present a petition in the name of Lady Antrim against the report of the Master. Unless you state your objections to the report in this manner, the other party must be ignorant of them, and consequently not prepared to answer them.

Mr. Hart said, the Court would allow, that the Countess of Antrim would not shrink from defending the rights of the infant, even at the risk of her own; and many other relatives would take the same course, if they were not liable to the costs of the petition. The Countess of Antrim had stated to the Master, that Mr. Mowbray never had more than 500*l.* during the life of Sir Henry Vane Tempest. The duties of the manager, instead of increasing, had been considerably diminished, and therefore there could be no proper ground for raising the salary. The duties have decreased, because the Court has appointed a receiver at a salary of 600*l.* Thus the infant pays 1,600*l.* where her father paid only 500*l.*

Vice-Chancellor.—We must look at this case, as if the respectable names concerned were not connected with it. It was referred to the Master what allowance should be made to the manager. He fixes the salary at 1,000*l.* The next relation does not object to this allowance; but the defendant says, that if 500*l.* were competent formerly, they are equally competent now, since Mr. Mowbray then paid the same attention as at present. These, however, are matters of fact; and in such cases a counter-petition is necessary. Mr. Mowbray must be enabled to meet your objections, and I must therefore call on you to state them in such a form as shall give him that power. This, it appears to me, can be done only by a petition. You will therefore inquire whether Lady Antrim is disposed do so. I hope, Mr. Hart, you see the justice of this proceeding.

Mr. Hart.—Certainly; I hope your Honour will allow us a few days' delay.

Mr. Bell supposed the other petition, relating to the sums advanced by Mowbray and Co. to the colliery, could not be disposed of till this was decided. To a question put by the Vice Chancellor.

Mr. Simpkinson replied, that there were two sums [illegible] due to Mr. Mowbray, as manager of the colliery, and another to them of Mowbray and Co.

Mr. Bell.—If these gentleman would be kind enough to give us in account of the bills, we could obviate that difficulty.

Vice-Chancellor.—I thought it had been referred to the Master to ascertain what balance was due.

Mr. Martin said, that the only objectionable sum was a bill of 40*l.*

Bell suggested, that as this was a matter of arrangment of accounts, it might be settled out of Court.

Mr. Hart said, it only remained at present to consider the question of costs. He hoped the infant's estate would not be burdened with the costs of these inquiries. The Court had originally made the petitioners pay the costs of their applications; and he hoped they would be considered equally liable for the inquiries arising out of these petitions.

Mr. Bell admitted that his clients were liable for the expenses of the extra inquires about the bills. Mr. Hart, he hoped, would in a few days be able to give an answer on the subject of the petition.

Mr. Hart said, he would endeavour to get Lady Antrim's answer on that subject as soon as possible.

FLEMISH and GERMAN PAPERS.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 21.

General addresses have been published to the young men of the 16th Military Division of France, in order to promote as much as possible the voluntary enrolments. These addresses, from time to time, seem to have a good effect; and it is generally thought that the regular army will be completed, as fixed in the Royal ordinance. Of the persons who have been lately arrested in this city and on the frontiers, and are detained in close confinement, many have already undergone long interrogatories; but the whole being kept a profound secret, the reports on the subject are various. It is affirmed, however, that the affair will be brought before the tribunals.—*Haarlem Courant. Nov. 24.*

ST. PETERSBURGH, Nov. 13.

Here, as well as at Riga, the importation of large quantities of gold and silver from foreign countries continues.

VIENNA Nov. 11.

M. Luigi Localetti has obtained an Imperial patent for ten years, for building an entirely new kind of ships. In the patent it is stated that he has represented, that with much labour and expense he has discovered a new method of building ships:—1st. of whatever size they may be, never suffer shipwreck; nor, 2d, are liable to the bursting of the keel, usual in other vessels; and 3d, such a ship is not impelled either by wind or by steam, but put in motion by a very simple mechanism, worked either by men or animals; 4th, the rapidity of this motion depends entirely on the will of the captain; and, 5th, the expense of building ships of this kind is considerably less, and their durability much greater, than of ships built in the usual manner.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11.

Some farther changes have been made in the mutinous corps of the Janissaries. On the 26th of last month the Aga was deprived of his post, and banished to Rodasto. The cause of this change was a violent dispute which broke out between the Janissaries and Artillery at Scutari.

Two more new Bira Emini (Inspectors of Buildings) have been lately appointed, to carry on the plan of the Porte, for the strengthening of the frontier fortresses. The new High Admiral shows great activity Several vessels have lately arrrived with timber for the arsenal. The repairing of the great three-decker *Selimije* is completed, and this immense ship will go out with the three-deckers *Messudije* and *Mahmeidju*.

The last accounts from Bagdad confirm indeed the taking of Derasch, the capital of the Wechabites; but it is added, that those sectaries have made a sally from the fortress into which they had retreated upon the troops of the Pacha, and put them to flight.

VIENNA, Nov. 12.

Apartments are preparing in the Castle at Often for his Highness the Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Homburg, who is under the Archduke Ferdinand, Commanding General in Hungary: his consort accompanies him. The Archduke Palatine will shortly set out on a tour to Italy. His Imperial Highness arrived here on Mondny at the palace; he has left his children at Schauenburg, and goes first to the Court of Modena, Parma, and Florence, to which he is allied, and then to Pisa, to pass the winter in that mild climate. He is expected back in the spring. Mean time nothing further transpires respecting his reported marriage with the sister of his late consort.

It is hoped here that traces have been found which will lead to the reeovery of several rare manuscripts, which were formerly sent from the East to Europe, by the unfortunate traveller Seezen, but which, on their way, were turned aside from their true destination.

For some days past, an unfortunate duel in Moravia has been the subject of general conversation and regret. It was between a Colonel and a Lieut.-Colonel of a regiment of Hulans; the former of whom, a very distinguished officer, who acquired great glory in the late campaigns, was killed. The combatants are said to have been very intimate friends, and the unhappy quarrel to have arisen from a trifle.

VIENNA, Nov. 13,

Certain persons on our Exchange, who fear no speculation, however hazardous, still continue to enrich or to ruin themselves in a hurry. Only the day before yesterday one of them absconded, because he had engaged to sell 2,000,000 at a certain price; but the exchange rising, he was unable to fulfil his engagement. The man is not a merchant; but, what is remarkable, only a servant to a private family, but who had lately gained large sums by similar speculations, and thus obtained credit.

If, as it is not doubted, salt should not be sold in future in the Austrian States for paper currency, but only for silver, all the necessaries of life will then probably be also sold for silver; and as the Vienna paper currency will thus become less and less necessary, the exchange will very probably be fixed at between 300 and 400. This alteration in the exchange will have, however, a favourable effect on the Bank shares, because people will be able to buy them with this currency at a low price.

NAUMBERG, Nov. 18.

There is again a report that the Emperor of Russia wished to cetle Poland entirely to his brother Constantine, and to indemnify himself for it in the south; but this plan is stated to meet with great opposition from France.

American Extracts.

The Washington City Gazette says, "that the interest excited in relation to the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, appears, to be universal; but the case of these individuals, in being condemned according to the preposterous doctrine "that any individual of a nation making "war against the citizens of any other "nation, they being at peace, forfeits "his allegiance, and becomes an outlaw "and a pirate," is, inded, serious and alarming at this moment. That we should have set the example of carrying these principles into effect, cannot be too much regretted. What will the royal Spanish authorities say to this? They need no further justification for putting to death every stranger that may have stepped into the ranks of the patriots, if made prisoners. It is truly a most unfortunate application of the principle set forth by Gen. Jackson, and may tend to do more mischief to the cause of liberty, than it may ever be in our power to repair."

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, dated Washington Dec. 3. 1818.

"It is more than probable that the motion of Mr. Forsyth, to prohibit the exportation of *our coin*, combined with speculations in the newspapers, may excite some apprehension of the ultimate decision of Congress on that subject. It is, however, my opinion, that no prohibitory laws be passed, and if any, that it will not extend beyond the scope of Mr. F's motion, which is limited to American coin. I think, however, there is a general persuasion among the members, of the inexpediency of interfering in these concerns: at least I have met with none who will be in favour of a general prohibition.—It is also believed that the Bank of the United States has been charged with sins, &c. consequences for which it is not responsible, and that there will not result from the examination, any facts amounting to a violation of their charter.—Among individuals, no doubt, there has been more of selfishness and monopoly, than was consistent with delicacy or duty; but of these, some will be punished, by the consequences of their own grasping operations; and for those who escape, innocent purchasers and subscribers ought not to suffer."

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Weekly Register, dated Opelousas Nov. 5.

"The restless Lallemande has left the Trinity; his followers, poor deluded beings, are arriving here daily, almost naked and half famished—A kind of proclamation has just been received here from Gen. Juan de Castanado, commanding (500, or 700 it is said) Spanish troops, encamped on the Sabine, addressed "to the nearest authorities of the Congress of the United States." stating that he had come from the interior for the purposes of driving off the pirates residing at Galvestown, which he says belongs to Spain, praying the authorities to quiet the public mind, as his intentions were not hostile to the United States."

ARBUTHNOT AND AMBRISTER.

The fate, the lamented fate, of those wretched men, may be ascribed to the defective organization of the court* which tried them—It appears that the LAW OFFICER, who is styled in the proceedings RECORDER, was taken from the General's Staff, and probably wholly unacquainted with the responsible and delicate duties he undertook to discharge. No one can read the proceedings of the Court Martial, without being shocked: many of the most common principles in the law of evidence, being frequently violated. Therefore it is, we find the Court *on the motion of the Recorder too*, refusing to hear a witness on the part of the prisoner, because forsooth he was in confinement, and charged with similar crimes. Monstrous error:

No one who properly estimates the ends of government, and the purposes for which laws are made, can review the proceedings in their trial without most poignantly lamenting the mockery by which they were immolated.—And how could General Jackson, a Lawyer, a Judge, approve the proceedings of his court? Was it enough that he believed them to be incendiaries, instagator of Indian ravages, and leaders of ferocious negroes and savages? No, their guilt should have been ascertained according to law. Moreover, we most seriously doubt, whether a Court Martial could take cognizance at all of the cases of Ambrister and Arbuthnot. We find, in the charges and specifications, no reference, to any one of the rules and articles of war was their any allegation that satisfactorily show has the general felt himself authorized to put them on trial before such a tribunal.

HAYNES.

* Arbuthnot and Ambrister, residing, and taken, (like the unfortunate Palm, murdered by Bounaparté,) in the territory of an independent nation, were not amenable to our laws. If they had been answerable to our country for their conduct, which cannot be admitted, they ought to have been tried by a *Court of Justice*, known to our Constitution, and not by military men unacquainted with

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the laws and principles which would direct a righteous decision.

The official documents, touching the trials of these two persons are now before us.

There is one act, which we ascertain by these papers, which we confess we see with much regret. Arbuthnot met the fate which the Court maitial awarded to him. He was condemned "to be suspended by the neck until he is dead." and he was so—But not so was Ambrister—In his case, the court *first* sentenced the prisoner to be *shot*; but on "one of the members requesting a reconsideration of his vote on the sentence, the sense of the court was taken thereon, and decided in the affirmative, when the vote was again taken, and the court sentenced the prisoner to receive 50 stripes on his bare back, and be confined with a ball and chain to hard labor, for twelve calendar months.

Bnt it appears, that Major Gen Jackson approved the finding and *first sentence* of the court, and disapproved the re-consideration of the sentence. In other words, Gen. Jackson dashed his pen through the sentence of the court martial, as it stood ultimately upon their own record, and ordered Ambrister to execution, in the very teeth of their decision!

We confess we feel astonishment as well as regret at this disclosure. We have scarcely ever seen a more unfortunate General Order. It omits the only feasible ground, on which such a decision might be excused or justified, while it takes a ground, against which the law of nations and the customs of our country positively protest. Had Gen. J. said, "I hand this man to execution, because he was found in the ranks or cause of a savage enemy, who respecting no laws of war itself, is entited to no indulgence in return"—there might have been some strength and justice in the remark—But, what *does* he say? That "it is an established principle of the laws of nations, that any individual of a nation making war against the citizens of any other nation, they being at peace, forfeits his allegiance, and becomes an outlaw and pirate. This is the case of Robert C. Ambrister" —and therefore is he to be shot, in the very teeth of the sentence of a court martial: This is no principle of the law of nations—If it were, then were, De Kalb, and Kosciusko, and Pulaski, and La Fayette, who fought on our side during the Amerscan revolution, "*outlaws and pirates.*"

[*Richmond Enquirer.*

A Canada paper mentions, that the Duke of Richmond their new Governor, has among his table plate, *sixty* dozen large silver plates, 60 silver dishes, twenty dozen silver fruit plates gilt within, and a tea kettle of sterling *gold*.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10.

IN SENATE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion of the 9th inst. requesting a copy of the correspondence relative to the cession of the Floridas to the United States; and on motion of Mr. Barbour, the further consideration there of was post poned to this day four weeks.

[Some observations were made on this subject; between Mr. Barbour, Mr. Johnson, and others; from which we gather that the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Spanish Minister is at an end, or nearly so; and that it is probable it will be laid before Congress shortly, without any request of the Executive to that effect. It was on that ground, than the postponement of Mr. Johnson's motion took place.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, December 10.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for an additional compensation to the marshal and district attorneys of the western district of Pennsylvania, the northern district of New-York, and the clerk of the district court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

On motion of Mr. Storrs, it was.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House copies of any correspondence between the Governor of the state of Georgia and Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson, relative to the arrest or other proceedings against Capt. Obed Wright, which may have been transmitted to any of the Executive Departments of the United States.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, after recalling the recollection of the House to the fact, at the session before the last, he had propsed a resolution for the reduction of the army, announced his intention to renew that proposition. He yet thought the measure necessary. In all free countries that standing armies are dangerous to liberty, was a truth generally admitted, and ia this country particularly, solemnly recognized. In this belief, he said, he had grown up; in this belief he had lived. His opinion as to the expediency of reducing our present military force, remained unaltered by the events which had elapsed since he before suggested it—he might say, he added, it had been confirmed.

He had not thought proper at the last session to introduce this resolution. He had waited in hope that some gentleman better qualified to sustain it should make the motion: in that hope he had so far waited at the present session. No one having undertaken what he now conceived his duty, he moved.

"That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediecy of reducing the army of the United States."

Mr. W. not wishing to hurry the motion, it was, at his request, ordered to lie on the table.

The House adjourned to Monday.

THE UNGRATEFUL LOVER.

BOW STREET.

A young woman, who has some claim to beauty, a very good figure, and fascinating address, came to this office to lay an information against her sweetheart, for robbing her. She said her name was Hannah Eland, residing at No. 60, Brick lane, Spital-fields, that the accused's name is John Smith; with paid his addresses to her for some time past, and met with such attention as was deemed proper by her friends. He visited frequently at the house, and publicly declared himself a suitor in such a manner that a speedy union was anticipated; he gave his address at Mr. Pitman's, boot-maker, London wall, and signified his intention of going into business immediately after their marriage. On Tuesday he came as usual, but departed rather abruptly without taking his leave. He had been seen by a boy carring off a bundle, which created suspicion that an elopement was in contemptation, and inquiry was made at the house of Mr. Pitman, when it was ascertained he had only been there as a journeyman, and that he had conducted himself in such a manner that Mr. Pitman would not employ him again. Here the bubble burst—and on examination it was discovered he had stolen two elegant silk shawls, value 4*l.* each, several silk dresses, a gold snuff-box, and some trinkets, the property of the complainant.

Inquiry has been made in different places for him, but he has not been heard of. Complainant then gave a description of his person, to enable the officers to apprehend him for the felony.

DANDYISM.

I was one evening in the apartment of the Princesse de Volkonski (a Russian lady), awaiting the commencement of one of her pretty Italian operas, when one of these "fashion-mongering boys," as Beatrice calls them, newly arrived in Paris, appeared at the door of the salon, flushed with the conscious pride of the toilette, and reconnoitring the company through his glass. I had the honour to be recognized by him; he approached, and half yawned, half articulated some enquiries, which he did not wait to be answered, but drawled on to somebody else whom he distinguished with his notice. A very pleasant little French woman,, the daughter of the Comte de L-s-ge, was talking to me, when my English *merveilleux* joined us. Mad. de V —— stared at him with unsated curiosity and evident amusement; and when he had passed on, asked, "*mais qu' est ce que cela veut dire?*" I answered, "*C'est un dandi!*"

"*Un dandi!*" she repeated, "*un dandi c'est donc un genre parmi vous q'un dandi?*"

I replied, "no; rather *a variety in the species.*" I endeavoured to describe a *dandy* to her, as well as *it* would bear definition; asking her, whether there was no *pendant* for it in French society? "*Mais, mon Dieu, oui;*" she replied; "*nos jeunes duchesses sont à-peu près des dandis.*"*

A few days after this exhibition of *dandysim*, I met with another of the tribe in the toel of the Ba on Denon. He was a young diplomatist, and added the weight of official solemnity to the usual foppery of a *merveilleux*. Associating only with his own spyglass, he passed with languid indifference from one object to another, in the spie did collection he had been brought to see; but w thout *once* noticing, by word or look, the eminent and celebrated person, who was so much more worthy of attention, than even the treasures he possessed. M. Denon, too much amused to be hurt by this want of good manners in his guest, followed him, with a look of pleased attention. I could almost trace in his eye a desire to place this modern curiosity among his Chinese josses, and bamboo pagodas. When this rare specimen of "*quaint fashions of the times*" took his leave, Mons. D——exclaimed with a smile, and a shrug of the shoulders. "*quel drôle de corps qu'un dandi!*" I was surprised to find that the Egyprian traveller had so far extended his study of the human character, as to discover at once an English *dandy* by its generic character.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—At a court held last week for Fayette, a son of Hibernia was brought to trial, charged with stealing a shirt rrom one of his brother countrymen. After the indictment was read to him, he was asked by the Court," Guilty or not guilty?" "Plase your lordship," say he, "that's what you have to try." The Court again told him to answer was he guilty or not guilty? "By St. Patrick, your Lordship just wants to be after pamping me, do you?" The Court a ked him it he had any counsel?" Plase your Lordship, I don't know what you mean." The Court explained, and told him he must plead guilty or not guilty.—"Fait den, if I must spake the truth, I am guilty; but prove it: but if you honour will pay costs, well say, no more about it." An attorney was requested to put in a plea not guilty; and after an investigation, the jury brought in a verdict pronouncing poor Pat guilty.—*Western paper.*

GENUINE ORTHOGRAPHY.

The following is a literal copy of a notice recently given by the clerk in a Parish Church in Devonshire. This is to gee notis, here's narra Sunday, here next Sunday, Keas why, measter is gwoing to Dawliesh to preach.

AN IMPROMPTU

ON THE LATE SEIZURE OF SLOE LEAVES, PREPARED TO SELL FOR TEA.

"——*Quod petis, nic est,*
"*Est Ulubris.*"—HOR.

The things yon seek the Bard alleges,
Are here at home, in all our hedges.
China and Porto now farewell,
Let others buy what you've to sell,
Your Port and your Bohea;
For we've our native *Sloe* divine.
Whose *fruit* yields all our *Porto Wine*,
Whose *leaves* make all our *Tea*.*

* Here we get at the meaning of the remark of our Doctors, that Wine and Tea are *Sloe* poison.

* I was told that many of the young dutchesses, who now claim the supreme privilege of the "*di Vtne tabouret, et qui se traduissent en ridicule, malgrè leur quaitè,*" assume an air of superiority over less privileged classes, which I suppose induced a Freach gentleman to observe to me, as the Dutchess de——passed by us: "*De toutes nos jeunes duchesses voila la plus insolente.*"

PRICE CURRENT.

		Rs. Q. R.
Cotton Ahmood,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds or 7 Cwt.	230 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		200 0 00
Ditto Bownaghur,		180 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		220 0 00
Ditto Limree Wudwan,	New.	190 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		220 0 00
Ditto Kutch,		190 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		220 0 00
Bengal Rice 1 sort,	per Bag	10 0 00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	8 0 00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	6 0 00
Sugar Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	30 0 00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	28 0 00
Ditto Batavia in Canister,	per Maund of 41¼ seers 1 sort,	6 1 00
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat Maund of 41 seers	6 1 00
Sugar Candy Chinchu,	per Surat Maund of 43½ seers	10 2 00
Ditto do. Canton.	do. do.	10 0 00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	9 0 00
Raw Silk Nankeen,	per Pucka seer	17 2 00
Raw Silk Canton, 1 st.	15 seers to a B'bay Maund	17 0 0
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	0
Ditto do. 3 do.	do. do.	15 2 00
Salt petre,	per Bag	18 0 00
Gunnees,	per 100	38 0 00
Benjamin 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	20 0 00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto Ditto	40 0 00
Ghee Caranchy,	per Bombay Maund	7 2 00
Wheat Jambooser,	per Cr. of 8 Farah	28 0 00
Gram Surat, new.	per ditto do.	28 0 00
Paddy,	per ditto Mauns.	19 0 00
Cocoanut Oil,	per B'bay Maund	30 0 00
Jengely do.	per do.	3 3 00
Pepper Tellichery,	per Cr. of 4 Robins	38 0 00
Bhatcole,	ditto	120 0 00
Ditto Eastern,	per do. of 21 maunds	140 0 00
Ginger Bengal,	per Surat Candy of 20 Maunds of 28 lbs.	60 0 00
—— Malabar	per Bombay Candy of 20 Maunds of 560 lbs.	50 0 00
Turmeric Bengal,	per Surat Candy,	40 0 00
Hemp Concan,	per Bombay Candy,	115 0 00
Ghanty,	per Ditto	105 0 00
Northern,	per Surat Candy,	80 0 00
Cardamums 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 42 seers	70 0 00
Sandal Wood 1 sort,	at 40 to 50 pieces to a Cr. of 21 Mds. or 588 lb	160 0 00
Ditto 2 do.	70 and 80 do. do.	130 0 00
Ditto 3 do.	do. do.	110 0 00
Beetlenut white Malay,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds	60 0 00
—— Malabar,	Bombay Candy,	58 0 00
Coir Laccadavie,	Cr. of 21 Mds.	60 0 00
Copra New,	per do. of 4 Robins	52 0 00
Hammer Malacca Raw,	per Surat Candy of 20 Maunds	50 0 00
Ditto boiled,		55 0 00
Sago,	per Maund	2 0 00
Quick Silver,	per Surat Maund	40 0 00
Vermillion,	per Bundle	1 2 60
Camphor China,	per Maund of 42 seers	28 0 00
Tin in large slab,	per Maund 40 seers	12 0 00
Tutenague,	per Surat Maund	11 0 00
Elephants teeth Europe,	per do. do.	50 0 00
Nutmegs,	per pound	3 2 00
Mace,	per pound	3 0 00
Cassia,	do. do.	0 2 25
Cloves,	per S. Maund	85 0 00
Coffee Mocha,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	30 0 00
Ditto Java,	ditto	none
Ditto Bourbon,	ditto	none
Almonds,	per do. do.	4 3 00
Kismises	do. do. do.	4 2 00
Hing Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	120 0 00
Brimstone,	per 22 Surat Mds. or 1 Candy	75 0 00
Cochineal,	per pound	16 0 00
Saffron, Free of Oil,	per do.	45 0 00
Iron Swedish,	per Surat Candy	52 0 00
Ditto English,	ditto	40 0 00
Ditto Malwan,	ditto	35 0 00
Steel in Tub,	per Cwt.	12 0 00
Ditto Bundles,	ditto.	14 0 00
Pig lead,	per do.	9 8 00
Copper, Sheathing,	per Surat Maund	39 0 00
Ditto plate,	per do. do.	28 2 00
Copper Nails,	per Cwt.	60 0 00
Brass, Ditto,	ditto	45 0 00
Tar,	per Barrel	20 0 00
Tin Plates,	per chest	21 0 00
Red lead,	per Cwt.	11 2 00
White lead,	per do.	14 0 00
Braudy,	per Gallon	7 0 00
Gin,	per large	30 0 00
Arrack Columbo,	per Gallon	1 8 00
In Bond,		
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	220 0 00
German Crowns,	per 100	214 0 00
Venetians,	per 100	200 0 00
Gubbas,	per 100	494 0 00

Remittance to England at six months 2 3 per Rupee
Freight to England 7 £. per Ton,
Loose Freight nominal 5 £.
Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 107 per 100 Siccs.
on Madras. par.

It may be stated that assorted Investments of Goods, from England and other parts of Europe, as also from America, are selling at 20 per Cent advance.

Marine stores when purchased separately prime cost.